

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1970

Austria	5	S Libya	9	Palest.
Belgium	10	S Luxembourg	10	L Fr.
Egypt (Inc. and)	1/9	Morocco	1/20	Dh.
Denmark	1/21	Nigeria	1/21	Fri.
France	1/20	Portugal	1/20	S Fr.
Germany	6/20	Norway	1/25	N Kr.
Great Britain	1/26	Portugal	1/25	E Fr.
Greece	Rs. 2/25	Sweden	1/25	S Kr.
India	20	Rials Switzerland	1/20	S Fr.
Italy	1/20	Lira Turkey	1/20	T L.
Israel	1/21/20	U.S. Military	30/35	S Fr.
Lebanon	75	P Yugoslavia	30/35	D.

Established 1837

AT'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 57-68. Tomorrow same. Yesterday's temp. 58-60. LONDON: Thunderstorms. Temp. 58-65. Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 58-63. CANADA: Night: ROME: Temp. 58-65 (34-77). NEW YORK: Sunny. 58-68 (77-80). Yesterday's temp. 58-64.

INTERNATIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

27.233

Defensive Role or Vietnam GIs After May 1, '71

By Warren Rogers

ASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Defense Department officials said yesterday that U.S. forces in Vietnam will halt all offensive combat operations by next May 1, fighting thereafter only to protect themselves and their bases.

They said all American troops, now totaling 406,700, will be withdrawn from Vietnam by the end of 1972, except for about 20,000 who will remain as military advisers.

This information, the officials said, is being passed on to members of Congress and others by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird. It amounts, together with other milestone dates, to a specific withdrawal timetable—something administration critics have been demanding for months.

The question cropped up again in former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey's bid for the Senate in Minnesota. Mr. Humphrey's Republican opponent, Rep. Clark MacGregor, reportedly said at a GOP meeting that "within ten months there will be no American ground combat troops committed in Southeast Asia."

The fact that President Nixon has a pullout timetable is not news, Pentagon sources said. They said key dates have been divulged in dribbles, although the whole scheme has not been pulled together publicly.

The Timetable
They gave this sentence:

• Last May 1, 11 days after Mr. Nixon announced he would withdraw 150,000 troops by the spring of 1971, U.S. forces in Vietnam totaled about 384,000.

• By mid-October, this level will drop to 384,000.

• On May 1, 1971, the scheduled total is 284,000, but the actual total probably will be as low as 250,000, none in an offensive posture.

• By mid-May, 1972, fewer than 100,000 U.S. troops will remain. This should prove a political boon to Mr. Nixon, who presumably at that time will be gearing up for his re-election campaign. He could argue that, as promised, he had pulled out all combat troops and most of the U.S. air, artillery and logistics forces whose functions would have been largely turned over to the Vietnamese by then.

• By December, 1972, only 20,000 Americans will remain, all in a military advisory capacity.

The first big date in this timetable is Oct. 15 of this year, when 100,000 troops are scheduled to have been brought out.

The next milestone is May 1, 1971. Most combat units will be cut by then.

The few ground forces in Vietnam after May 1 would, along with some air and artillery support, be deployed in secure rear areas as defensive mobile reaction forces. They would do no fighting, except whatever skirmishes might develop as they make protective patrols, unless the Communists staged a big attack.

Allies' Takeover
Heavy combat zones, such as those along the Laos and Cambodia borders, would be manned by the South Vietnamese Army. As a consequence, U.S. combat deaths, now roughly 75 a week, would fall below 50 a week.

The cost of the war, according to Pentagon officials, would drop by 1972 to about \$5 billion a year, for maintenance of military hardware and support of South Vietnamese Army and paramilitary forces, now totaling about 1,500,000 men. The annual cost now runs to about \$145 billion.

Despite Nixon Headline

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'Unlikely to Reverse'**Bonn Talks in Moscow
Termed in 'Third Gear'**

By John M. Goshko

MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (UPI).—The West German-Soviet negotiations on a non-aggression treaty were described tonight as having achieved "substantial results" with "an end in sight."

This characterization was made by the chief spokesman for the German delegation Ruediger von Wechmar, following a three-hour meeting this evening between Foreign Ministers Walter Scheel and Andrei Gromyko.

**Eastern Policy
Backed by 79%
In West Germany**

BONN, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—A public opinion poll shows 79 percent of West Germans support the Bonn government's current contacts with Eastern bloc states aimed at improving relations.

The survey made by the Institute for Applied Social Sciences, said eight percent of people questioned opposed the moves on the grounds that the Communist side was demanding unilateral concessions from West Germany.

The institute, which has close relationships with Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party, found that most of the country's younger generation believe West Germany's security will come from easing tension with the Eastern bloc rather than from cementing friendship with the West.

**Japan to Get
Joint Control
Of U.S. Bases**

(Continued from Page 1)
and assurances to speed the time when the Japanese Diet (parliament) will ratify the treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

While for the foreseeable future, Japan will continue to rely on the U.S. nuclear umbrella and the American Seventh Fleet to deter a major war, he said it is time for Japan itself to defend its territory against possible conventional attack. But this might take as long as ten years to accomplish.

He stressed that military forces are envisioned as playing only a 20 to 30 percent role in preserving peace in the region. Primary reliance will be placed on expanded Japanese economic and technological aid to bolster the financial and political stability of non-Communist Asian nations, and on active Japanese diplomatic initiatives vis-a-vis Russia, Communist China and possibly North Korea aimed at reducing frictions and avoiding war.

The new arrangements are expected to involve major bases. The U.S. considers only about ten of the 123 installations as major. These include seven airfields, the naval bases at Sasebo and Yokosuka, and the Zama logistics base.

**U.S. Textile Imports
Hit Record for June**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP).—Cotton, wool and man-made fiber textile imports into the United States hit a record high in June, the Commerce Department reported today.

They totalled 388 million square yards, 9 percent more than was imported in May, 10 percent higher than in June 1969 and a record high for any month, it reported.

Japan led all countries—sending 101 million square yards of cotton, wool and man-made fiber goods to the United States in June.

The figures are bound to add fuel to the drive by congressmen from textile-producing states to push through the pending trade bill that would place quotas on textile imports.

**Israelis Battle
Arab Foes on
Three Fronts****Air Raids Pound
Canal and Jordan**

TEL AVIV, Aug. 5 (AP).—Israeli warplanes attacked Arab foes on two fronts today, striking guerrilla bases in Jordan and Egyptian positions along the Suez Canal, the military command reported. It said all aircraft returned safely.

The jets raided "military objectives" in the central canal zone, where the Israelis had lost a fighter-bomber Monday in strikes at SAM-2 missile bases, Tel Aviv said.

The Israeli hit guerrilla bases in Jordan for one hour in reprisal for guerrilla shelling last night of Kfar Ruppin, an Israeli border settlement, the situation as having reached the following stage:

There has been agreement that the treaty should consist of a preamble and four articles. In addition, there also is agreement that the treaty should be accompanied by at least three other "diplomatic instruments" directly related to the treaty's aims.

As to the treaty proper, there has been agreement on approximately 80 percent of the text to be included in the preamble and the four articles. However, as one source put it, "the other 20 percent involves subjects of a quality that makes it more difficult to agree on than the first 80 percent."

The unresolved textual conflicts center chiefly on two points. One is the West German desire to have the preamble make a specific reference to a 1955 exchange of letters between the late Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and former Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin.

These letters are regarded by Bonn as a confirmation of the right to eventual German reunification and West Germany wants the reference in the treaty as a safeguard on this point.

Secondly, the West Germans want language in the text that would link together the treaty's two main points: The mutual renunciation of force between the two countries and their joint pledge to respect the inviolability of all European states within their existing frontiers.

Through such linkage, the West Germans hope to establish that their promise to respect existing borders stems from their renunciation of force and is not a recognition of the specific territorial rights left from World War II. In this way, Bonn hopes to avoid charges that it is concluding a separate peace treaty with the Soviet Union.

Peaceful Changes

Bonn also wants this linkage as a means of making clear that while the treaty bars border changes through force it does not preclude peaceful, mutually agreed-upon changes. The West Germans regard this as important both because of the German reunification question and the possibility of future political unification in Western Europe.

As to the so-called "separate instruments" that would become part of the treaty package, there has been agreement in principle on three documents:

• A unilateral letter to the Soviet Union by the West German government, reaffirming the right of German self-determination and expressing Bonn's understanding that this right is not in conflict with the treaty.

• A joint communiqué to be issued by Mr. Scheel and Mr. Gromyko on behalf of their two governments when the treaty is initialed.

• Some device by which Bonn will notify its three Western allies—the United States, Britain and France—that the treaty does not infringe upon the rights they hold in Germany and Berlin as the result of being World War II victors and that it does not constitute a separate peace treaty with the Soviet Union.

AF Crash in Spain

ZARAGOZA, Spain, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—A United States Air Force F4-D fighter-bomber crashed 35 miles northwest of here today, in an uninhabited area, killing its crew of two.

2 French Miners Die

MARSEILLE, France, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Two miners were killed by a roof collapse in a coal mine near here today, police reported.

**Infini.
new perfume by caron**

not on sale
in the U.S.
until fall

CARON paris

**GEORG JENSEN
SILVER**

ORDERS OVER \$100
CAN BE SHIPPED AT
SPANISH EXPORT PRICES

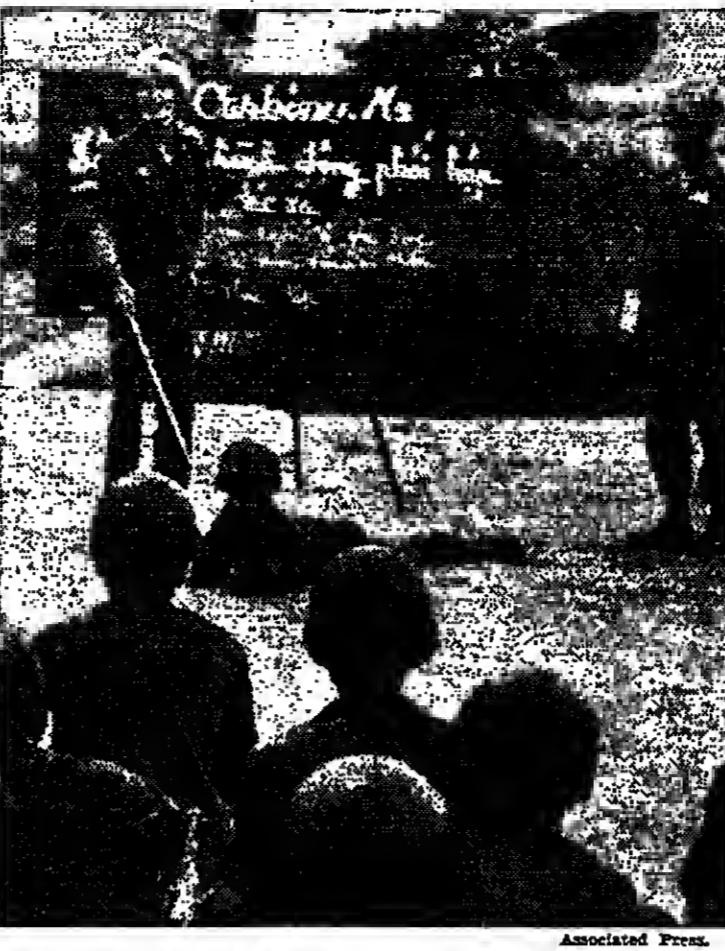
GEORG JENSEN
298 RUE SAINT-HONORE
PARIS-1er

LA BOUTIQUE DANOSSE
42 AVENUE DE FRIEDLAND
PARIS-8e

GEORG JENSEN
15 NEW BOND STREET
LONDON W.1

GEORG JENSEN
101 RUE ROYALE, BRUSSELS I

CASA DANESA GEORG JENSEN
87 VIA FRANCESCO CRISPI, ROMA



CLASS FOR CAMBODIANS—A South Vietnamese instructor (left) lectures a group of Cambodian soldiers on the use of the carbine. The instructor's directions are translated into Cambodian by the interpreter at right. There are about 10,000 Cambodian soldiers now undergoing training at camps in South Vietnam.

Russia Tells Iraqis It Will Do All It Can for Mideast Peace

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (NYT).—The Soviet Union said today it will do "everything within its power" to aid in the search for an equitable political settlement in the Middle East.

The government pledge was made by First Deputy Premier Kirill T. Mazurov, a member of the ruling Communist party Politburo, at a lunch given in honor of a high-ranking Iraqi delegation. The Iraqi government opposes the current efforts for a negotiated solution to the crisis and has attacked the United Arab Republic, which has close ties to Moscow.

Mr. Mazurov's speech was made publicly tonight by Tass, the Soviet press agency, about the same time as Big Four representatives were meeting in New York to discuss implementation of a cease-fire in the Middle East as part of

the diplomatic movement toward a negotiated settlement.

Possibly trying to avoid direct polemics with the Iraqis, Mr. Mazurov assailed both the United States and Israel for bearing the "entire responsibility for the dangerous situation that continues to exist in the Middle East."

Israel Withdrawal

But then he added: "At the same time, the Soviet government will do everything within its power to facilitate the attainment of a just political settlement of the Middle East conflict, a liquidation of the aftermath of the Israeli aggression and first of all the withdrawal of Israeli troops from north of the Demilitarized Zone southward to the triborder region where the frontiers of Laos, South Vietnam and Cambodia meet."

U.S. Participation

The U.S. military command noted in a communiqué today Communist activity "increased slightly" in the northern provinces of South Vietnam bordering Laos. Some American troops are involved in the operations, it said, but the bulk of the forces are South Vietnamese.

Troops of the U.S. 198th Brigade, American Division, operating with the Vietnamese, came under attack early today at the recently opened artillery base at Kham Duc, 50 miles southwest of Da Nang and 15 miles from the Laos border.

Moving behind a 60-round mortar barrage, a platoon of about 35 North Vietnamese sappers blasted their way to the perimeter, triggering a two-hour fight in which 15 North Vietnamese and two

U.S. troops were killed.

Huge Sums Spent

The Russians have also argued that the young Arab states have been forced to spend huge sums on defense that could better be spent on economic development in an atmosphere of peace.

Neither the Iraqis nor the Russians would say, today whether the visit of Mr. Tikhiti's delegation, which arrived yesterday, was planned before or after the latest moves toward peace in the area.

On Saturday, Pravda criticized Iraq for opposing Egyptian efforts toward peace and said Baghdad's policy was "incomprehensible."

Air of Cautious Optimism

An air of cautious optimism and expectation hung over the Israeli Foreign Ministry this morning after Mrs. Meir's formal report to the national legislature, the Knesset, and the government's message to the United States accepting the Rogers formula for a limited truce and peace talks.

Israel has now staked out its position and officials awaited the next steps, on the cease-fire from the United States, and on the political front, from the United Nations representative, Gunnar V. Jarring.

Two other nations invited to attend—Iraq and Algeria—were absent from the conference table after the failure of last-minute efforts to persuade them to lift their boycott.

Aked, whether a two-member delegation of the central committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization which came to Tripoli was present at today's session, Mr. Attalah said: "I didn't see them."

The central committee has denounced the American peace initiative and pledged to carry on the armed struggle against Israel. It was uncertain whether the conference would hear the delegation.

Col. Muamer Kasafiy, the Libyan leader, opened today's conference in his cabinet room. He returned to Tripoli last night after an abortive mission to Bagdad to try to persuade the Iraqis to lift their boycott of the conference.

In a statement issued on his return, Libya's ruling Revolutionary Command Council denounced attacks on Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser. But at the same time it reaffirmed its support for the Palestinian movement and of "no negotiation, no peace, no recognition of Israel."

In Cairo, Egyptian officials welcomed the Libyan statement as a realistic one which recognized that attacks by Iraq and other Arab states on Egypt were inspired by propaganda motives and not by a desire to escalate the battle against Israel.

Today's first three-hour secret session of the five ended without

B-52s Bomb Ho Chi Minh Trail

SAIGON, Aug. 5 (AP).—The United States and South Vietnam have launched a massive air and ground assault along a 200-mile stretch of the Laos border in renewed efforts to block North Vietnamese troops and war supplies destined for South Vietnam and Cambodia.

It was the first serious attack on Kham Duc since the base was re-established three weeks ago for operating allied forces.

Cambodian Fighting

The South Vietnamese military command announced that several thousand troops from its 1st and 2d Infantry Divisions and a marine brigade are conducting "several operations" along the Laos border from the Demilitarized Zone southward to points southwest of Da Nang.

Some American troops were said to be taking part in the operations.

At the same time, informed sources disclosed that the thrust of U.S. B-52 bombing strikes has been shifted into Laos during the past few days.

No Results Yet

A spokesman said the ground operations have produced no significant results yet, probably because monsoon rains now prevailing over Laos have slowed North Vietnamese activity.

Bomb-damage assessments from the B-52 strikes was not available, because of cloud cover.

Sources said the South Vietnamese command, on the advice of the United States, has refrained from making any immediate plans to send large-scale ground forces into Laos. The United States does not want to take any new action that would disturb preliminary peace talks now under way in Vietnam aimed at negotiating a settlement of the Laos war. Some diplomats believe that the talks will succeed but that they will take some time.

Sources said up to 40 B-52 bombers unleashed 1,200 tons of bombs on North Vietnamese supply depots along the Ho Chi Minh Trail inside Laos. The raids ranged from north of the Demilitarized Zone southward to the triborder region where the frontiers of Laos, South Vietnam and Cambodia meet.

Tied to Vietnam War

Asked if he felt the Communists must attack in Cambodia before making a renewed offensive in South Vietnam, Gen. Nol replied:

"Yes. Because if they take Cambodia, they can recruit more Vietnamese, they can recruit the Chinese here."

"And," he added with a laugh, "they can, by one means or another, buy some more Cambodians."

The premier said Cambodia's most pressing need is for arms and ammunition. The government proposes to organize and arm civilian, paramilitary and self-defense forces, he added.

Restating his government's desire for neutrality, he said the war in Cambodia can be described as escalating because not only Viet Cong and North Vietnamese are in the country, but the Pathet Lao is also taking part.

The Communists must stop aggression in Cambodia and also stop using North Vietnamese and Laos as bases for aggression against its neighbors, Gen. Nol said.

U.S. AM

He said United States intervention has helped, because the Americans eliminated bases and

numbers of Communist troops gave the Cambodian government and army a breathing space to chance to fortify itself.

Asked whether he sees a possibility of agreement with Hanoi and Peking before a Cambodian withdrawal, the general answered, "Yes, if the conditions are adequate."

He gave the minimum demands for peace as withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cambodia, elimination of Communist bases and recognition of his government by Hanoi and Peking.

Laos Chief Rejects Plan Of Leftists

VIENTIANE, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Laotian government today rejected negotiations proposed by left leader Prince Souphanouvong.

The sources said the decision was made when Premier Souvanna Phouma met with his cabinet

day and discussed the proposals delivered by a special emissary of Prince Souphanouvong, leader of the Pathet Lao.

The government will instead, fed its own proposals, the sources said.

Summit Meeting Rejected

They said, Prince Souvanna informed the leftists tomorrow of the government's proposal and rejection of the leftist proposal for summit meeting.

Prince Souphanouvong, proposed a three-stage meeting to negotiate a place for the meeting, set conditions for its holding, the officials said.

For the first stage of negotiations, Prince Souphanouvong proposed preparatory talks to discuss the place and agenda for ambas-

sadors of both sides.

The second stage pertains to meeting of the ambassadors to discuss general questions like conference of all political parties.

The third and final stage is intended to negotiate an end to Laotian war, the sources said.

Defense Lawyers Fail Again To Win Tate Slaying Mistrial

(Continued from Page 1)

the attorney said, referring to the member of the Manson "family" who is still fighting extradition from Texas to face seven counts of murder.

As he has done before during the trial, Manson again attempted today to obtain court permission to act as his own attorney, United Press International reported. He stood up telling the judge:

"Your honor, in view of the publicity—and it doesn't look like it is going to stop—I request this court to allow me to be able to confront

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Also Expanding Aid for Jobless

Senate Votes \$18 Billion Bill For 23 Federal Agencies

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Senate approved two major bills yesterday and sent them to the White House: an \$18 billion measure appropriating far more for urban renewal, water and sewage treatment and veterans' care than President Nixon sought, and a bill extending unemployment insurance to 4.7 million more workers.

In something of a departure from tradition, no Republican appeared on the floor to argue, as Republican leader Hugh Scott did a week ago, that the \$18 billion appropriation represents more of the excessive spending Mr. Nixon has accused Congress of.

Sen. Scott, of Pennsylvania, said then he thought the measure was in danger of being vetoed, but Sen. John O. Pastore, D., R.I., told the Senate before final passage on

10-to-8 roll call that he doubted Mr. Nixon would kill the measure with his third veto.

Sen. Scott voted for the bill, while assistant Republican leader Robert Griffin voted against it.

"This is a domestic program," said Sen. Pastore, floor manager of the bill. "We spend millions and millions abroad. We can spend a little on domestic programs this one time."

Morey for 23 Agencies

The bill, which funds 23 agencies, including the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the space agency, exceeds Mr. Nixon's budget requests by \$541 million.

The final \$18 billion figure is a compromise between a total of \$18.6 billion originally approved by the Senate and \$17.4 billion originally approved by the House.

The bill includes \$1.35 billion for urban renewal. The administration asked for \$1 billion, the amount approved by the House. The Senate hiked that to \$1.7 billion.

It provides \$500 million for water and sewage treatment facilities in towns of 5,500 to 20,000 population.

The executive "administrator" asked for \$150 million.

The biggest single item in the bill is \$9 billion for the Veterans' Administration. This includes an increase of \$80 million over the administration request for veterans' medical care.

Some \$1.26 billion is provided for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which is \$44 million below what the administration sought.

The unemployment insurance bill not only extends coverage to more workers but also provides extra benefits when jobless levels are high.

The 50-19 Senate vote completed congressional action on a compromise version which the House passed, 388 to 3, on July 23.

The bill had been stalled for three months chiefly because of a decision of the Senate-House Conference to delete a Senate provision which would have made a start on extending coverage to farm workers.

Those voting against the measure in the Senate were not opposed to it but were trying to send it back to conference in an effort to get this provision restored.

The new coverage in the bill would extend to workers in firms with one or more employees (at present the test is four or more); additional agricultural programming workers; to employees of non-profit organizations, state agencies, colleges and universities and county and municipal institutions and to some Americans working abroad.

Mrs. Romney Holding Lead In Primary

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Lenore Romney appeared today to have successfully beaten back the challenge of a maverick state senator and edged her way into Michigan's Republican U.S. Senate nomination.

Mrs. Romney, the wife of cabinet member George Romney, had maintained a slim lead throughout the night, but saw State Sen. Robert Huber slowly cut it in until she had only a 33 percent to 40 percent advantage, leaving some doubt on the outcome.

Then a block report from 360 Detroit precincts showed her with a 20,000-vote lead, with 88 percent of the state's precincts reporting. The late report apparently assured the nomination, barring a startling Huber "recovery" in the remaining precincts.

The late totals stood at 262,048 for Mrs. Romney and 241,708 for Sen. Huber.

Analysts said the tight race resulted from a light primary turnout combined with heavy conservative support for Sen. Huber and anti-Romney sentiment built up among those George Romney antagonized during his six years as governor.

Reports shortly before the election that Mr. Romney was attempting to use his cabinet post to force integration in white Detroit suburbs also were believed partly responsible for the Huber surge.

A computer breakador delayed the count in downtown Detroit. Sen. Huber's surprisingly strong showing cast serious doubt on Mrs. Romney's chances of unseating Democratic Sen. Philip A. Hart in November. Sen. Hart was unopposed for renomination.

The Romney-Huber race was the featured event yesterday among primary elections in four states—Michigan, Idaho, Missouri and Kansas—which generally saw incumbent senators, governors and congressmen renominated.

Democratic incumbent Stuart Symington, the only other big name in the primaries, easily won renomination to the Senate in Missouri. State Attorney General John C. Danforth won the Republican nomination to face Sen. Symington in the November elections.

Other Contests

Here is the outcome of the other races:

• Michigan: Incumbent Republican Gov. William G. Milliken was an easy winner over publisher James Turner. State Sen. Sander M. Levin won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination over three challengers. All incumbent Michigan congressmen won renomination.

• Missouri: There was no race for governor in Missouri. All incumbent congressmen won renomination.

• Kansas: Attorney General Kent Frizzell won the Republican nomination for governor over Kansas City businessman Rick Harmon. He will face incumbent Democratic Gov. Robert B. Docking, who was unopposed. All five incumbent Kansas congressmen, all Republicans, were unopposed. There was no race for the Senate in Kansas.

• Idaho: Incumbent Republican Gov. Don Samuelson won renomination over State Sen. Dick Smith. The Democratic nomination for governor went to former State Sen. Cecil Andrus. Idaho's two congressmen, both Republicans, were unopposed. There was no Senate race in Idaho.



TOP WELCOME—President Nixon greeting Congoese President Joseph Mobutu at the White House. Mr. Nixon hailed him as the "young leader of a young country."

As Senate Mulls Safeguard Curb

Pentagon Reveals the Army Is Developing a Better ABM

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—

The U.S. Army has started work on a new, improved anti-ballistic missile system designed to replace Safeguard, the vastly costly system it has just started to build.

The new system, called Hardsite, would cost the same as or a little more than Safeguard, the weapon which has provided a platform for the military spending debate through much of the 91st Congress.

Existence of the new ABM system was disclosed in secret testimony by Army research and development officials to the House Appropriations Committee.

Opponents of the ABM say it is cheaper than the Safeguard components and we can afford to proliferate them. This complicates the enemy's task."

Opponents of the ABM, led by Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R-Ky., said this is what they had been arguing all along—that the Safeguard system is too big and unreliable to accomplish its task of protecting the land-based American strategic deterrent.

Defense officials, however, contend that Safeguard is the only ABM now ready for deployment, and they say something must be fielded now to guard the United States until a better system is developed.

Mansfield's Pleas

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (WP)—

Democratic Majority Leader Mike Mansfield pleaded with the Senate yesterday to kill Nixon administration proposals to enlarge the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system.

But he also asked it to permit work to go forward at two ABM sites approved last year.

Sen. Mansfield, one of the first speakers after introduction of the Cooper-Hart amendment to block widening of the Safeguard to additional sites, said: "The Cooper-Hart amendment goes about 90 percent toward the administration point of view on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks," he said.

He was referring to arguments made by presidential aide Henry A. Kissinger that, if the Senate killed Safeguard, it would take out of the President's hands a "bargaining chip" which the U.S. could use at the SALT parleys to get the Russians to agree to a mutual limitation or ban on ABM deployment.

Soviet Ship Held After Collision

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Aug. 5 (UPI)—The provincial government yesterday obtained a warrant to detain a Russian freighter it charged was responsible for a weekend collision with a ferry, which killed three persons.

"By being given the assignment to handle a smaller portion of the battlefield," testified J. B. Gilstein, the director of the Hardsite project, "the whole engagement becomes easier for the technology to handle, and, at the same time, since they are given a smaller assignment, it is far

more attractive targets in any enemy attempt to overwhelm the ABM and then paralyze the retaliatory missiles in their silos."

The Army officials, led by Assistant Secretary R. L. Johnson, said they recognized this as a possible deficiency if the Soviet Union increases the accuracy of its missiles and the number of warheads each missile carries.

That, they said, is why Hardsite is being developed.

"By being given the assignment to handle a smaller portion of the battlefield," testified J. B. Gilstein, the director of the Hardsite project, "the whole engagement becomes easier for the technology to handle, and, at the same time, since they are given a smaller assignment, it is far

more attractive targets in any enemy attempt to overwhelm the ABM and then paralyze the retaliatory missiles in their silos."

"These actions by these kids are direct insults to every police officer in the United States," Sgt. Harrington said. "Khrushchev said that he couldn't destroy us from without so he would destroy our youth so he could destroy us from within. I think Khrushchev is doing a good job."

Nikita Khrushchev was ousted as premier of the Soviet Union in 1964.

2 German Climbers Die

EVOLINE, Switzerland, Aug. 5 (AP)—Two West German climbers plunged 1,200 feet to their deaths from the Demi-Bianche range of mountains in the Valais Alps Monday. This brought to 11 the number of climbers killed in the Swiss Alps during the past nine days.

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AFL-CIO Says Mitchell Tries To Silence Unions Politically

By Damon Stetson

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (NYT)—The executive council of the AFL-CIO accused Attorney General John N. Mitchell yesterday of seeking to silence the American trade union movement for purely political purposes.

The council's charge was contained in a statement in defense of the Seafarers International Union which, along with eight officers, was indicted in June by a federal grand jury in Brooklyn for an alleged conspiracy to make political contributions in violation of federal law.

The council noted that the indictment charged, among other things, that in the national election of 1968 the Seafarers' Union through its Political Activity Donation Account contributed a total of \$20,000 to Republican campaign committees and a like amount to Democratic committees.

The council asserted that the indictment could be read only as a device to coerce working men and women and their unions "to forget their basic constitutional rights." While attacking the union movement, the council charged, the attorney general had refused to move against Republican campaign committees that did not file their reports on time during the 1968 campaign in violation of the law.

"This is all of a piece with the trend of administration policy, which is to monopolize the press and the air waves by silencing its critics," the council said.

"We will not be cowed," the council statement said. "We are going to continue to exercise our basic rights and we are going to aid the defense of those labor organizations which become the chosen targets of the Justice Department."

The council pointed out that under federal law labor organizations are prohibited from using union funds to make contributions in connection with federal elections. As a result, the council said, many national and international unions have formed separate political committees to collect voluntary dollars from members and supporters to be used in federal political campaigns.

This allows the congressmen to try to local newspapers and put out press releases which give the impression that they (the congressmen) had a role in obtaining the contract award.

Senators noted that the law prohibits government contracts from being awarded on the basis of political pressure but that the practice of advance announcements could give the impression that this kind of influence was a normal procedure.

Senate Forbids Arms Contracts

Advance Tip-Off

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—

The Senate yesterday voted unanimously to abolish advance contracts—a trick used by some contractors to get publicity.

The Senate approved an amendment banning the announcement of contract awards by anyone in advance of official announcement by the Defense Department.

The department frequently tips off congressmen of contract awards to firms in their constituency several hours before formal announcement.

This allows the congressmen to try to local newspapers and put out press releases which give the impression that they (the congressmen) had a role in obtaining the contract award.

Senators noted that the law prohibits government contracts from being awarded on the basis of political pressure but that the practice of advance announcements could give the impression that this kind of influence was a normal procedure.

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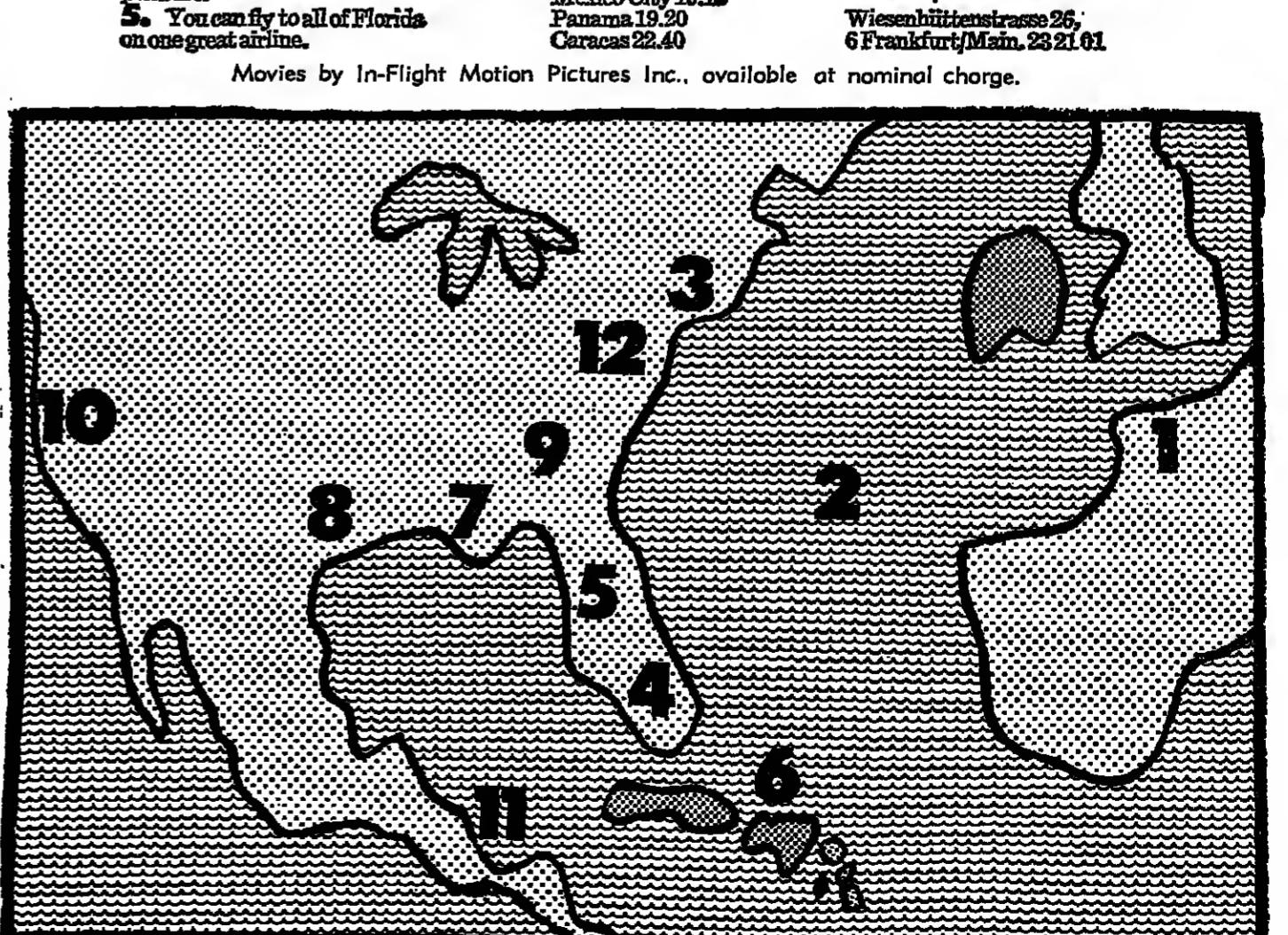
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U.S. Surgeon-General Affirms Safety of Nerve Gas Shipment

By Richard L. Lyons

trying to stop the shipment to take another look at the situation, Dr. Steinfield said: "I think we'd better get rid of this stuff."

Enclosed in Concrete

The gas rockets, encased in concrete and steel, are to be shipped from Anniston, Ala., and Blue Grass, Ky., to a port near Wilmington, N.C. There they will be loaded on an old ship which will be towed to a point 250 miles off the Florida coast and sunk in 16,000 feet of water.

Experts have told the Army it should dispose of the rockets now because of the possibility that the propellant within the rockets may become unstable and cause an explosion that might release the gas into the atmosphere. Dr. Steinfield said "massive doses" of the gas would kill humans.

Southern congressmen have pressed during two days of hearings for a change of plans—to send the rockets West to an Atomic Energy Commission site and destroy them by an underground nuclear explosion. A year ago this was considered, but now necessary preparations would require more time than the experts want the rockets to remain alive.

Dr. Steinfield told the subcommittee that in view of the time situation he saw no alternative to proceeding with present plans.

The Army has said this will be the last time it will dump poison gas in the ocean. It said the maximum damage that could be done, if all the gas was somehow released from the concrete coffins at the same time, would be pollution of one cubic mile of ocean for a few days.

Baby Left in Car In Michigan Abducted

STANTON, Mich., Aug. 5 (UPI).—Linda Poor, 17, left her month-old baby girl in her car for five minutes to go to the bank here yesterday. When she returned her baby was gone and a note scribbled on a scrap of brown paper said: "You'll never see Amy again."

Immediated police efforts to catch the kidnapper by setting up roadblocks in nearby areas remained unavailing.

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SST Chief Notes Uncertainty On Jet's Effect on Atmosphere

By Robert Lindsey

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI).—The director of the supersonic transport program conceded yesterday there are two major uncertainties about the atmospheric effects of supersonic airliner operations.

The official, William M. Magruder, told a news conference it was

"unlikely," but possible that the projected 1,800-mile-an-hour jet could inject water vapor into the stratosphere that would cause increased wintertime cloudiness in polar regions of the world.

He also said it was possible that a large fleet of supersonic transports, if they burned the kind of fuel now used by jetliners, could raise the temperature of the stratosphere by up to 7 degrees centigrade. The stratosphere is the area of the atmosphere between approximately 45,000 feet and 150,000 feet.

However, Mr. Magruder emphasized that he was confident a government-sponsored research program now under way would either conclude that the present concern about the two problems is either unfounded, or that researchers would find ways to solve them.

It was the first time that Mr. Magruder, a former test pilot and aircraft industry executive who took over direction of the SST program April 1, had admitted the possibility of adverse atmospheric effects of SST operations. He and other administration officials have discounted the possibility in the past.

He said research to understand the atmospheric effects of the SST would be pursued concurrently with the construction and testing of two prototypes of the plane, which is to carry between 280 and 300 passengers.

He said that if the research proved the two suspected problems were unsolvable and would cause intolerable effects in the environment, he would recommend cancellation of the program.

Mr. Magruder called the news conference to explain what the Department of Transportation was doing to understand and solve possible detrimental effects of the SST on the environment. This followed the publication of a report by a scientific panel on Sunday that urged a moratorium on large-scale SST operations until the environmental impact is understood.

Washington Warned of More Smogs

Fall and Next Spring May Be Still Worse

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (WP).—Respiratory illnesses were up sharply last week when noxious cloud of dirty air covered Washington. Clean-air crusaders warned yesterday that this was only the beginning.

They predicted that fall would be worse, with longer and more severe air-pollution crises.

The Metropolitan Washington Coalition for Clean Air told a press conference that this fall and next spring weather conditions will favor buildup of pollution blankets that will lie on Washington and other cities without moving.

James Sullivan, Clean Air's weather adviser, said that in the summer the sun tends to "burn off" pollution while winter brings winds to clean the air.

Stagnant Pollution

But as the sun grows cooler this fall, he predicted more and more stagnant masses of polluted air. Winter should bring some relief, but as the winds die down pollution is expected to increase in the spring.

The gloomiest forecast was not for the immediate future but for the next 15 years. By 1985 half of all passengers will have to ride buses or trains—not cars—if the city is even to hold pollution at its current level, the coalition said.

Washington's health officials warned, meantime, against water skiing or other sports that put a person in contact with water from the polluted Potomac River and other local waterways.

Health Director Dr. Raymond L. Standard also cautioned against eating fish caught in the river unless they are thoroughly cooked to kill any potential germs.



Associated Press
ON THE STORM LINE—Rescuers work on the roof of a house on the French Basque Coast after the Tuesday night storm had sent huge trees smashing against it.

Kidnappers Free Judge In Uruguay

BORDEAUX, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—A violent new storm swept along the French Atlantic coast today as tourists and local inhabitants repaired the havoc wreaked by a storm that killed five persons yesterday.

Apollo-14 Crew Sets Training

At German Crater

BONN, Aug. 5 (AP).—The Apollo-14 astronauts will hold a training session in West Germany next week on the site of a meteorite crater in Bavaria, the science ministry announced for their freedom.

Amnesty Bill Introduced
Two Uruguayan legislators yesterday introduced a bill which would grant amnesty to all political prisoners.

Soon after the judge's release, the Tupamaros issued a communiqué saying Judge Pereira Manelli had been freed after having been "interrogated exhaustively" regarding alleged irregularities in performance of his duties.

The Tupamaros had accused the judge of having been offered a bribe by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to turn down release appeals made by two jailed members of the leftist urban guerrilla group.

The judge has been one of the principal magistrates hearing appeals made by convicted members of the highly organized group, active since 1963.

He also had sentenced a number of Tupamaros convicted of violating the constitution, illegal association and illegal possession of arms.

The kidnapping of the judge was the first of a series of abductions and kidnap attempts which have rocked this tiny nation for the past week.

Dan A. Mitrione, 50, a former U.S. police chief serving as a U.S. Agency for International Development adviser to the Uruguayan police, and Brazilian Conde Alcides Mares Dias Goncalves, 41, were kidnapped by the Tupamaros on Friday.

The Tupamaros also attempted unsuccessfully to seize two other Americans Friday.

World Jurist Unit Says Brazil Bars Prisoner Probe

GENEVA, Aug. 5 (Reuter).—The International Commission of Jurists charged here that Brazil had not agreed to its request for a full public investigation into allegations of ill-treatment of political prisoners.

Late last month the commission called on Brazil to accept a public investigation by a commission of the Organization of American States.

The commission said Brazil's Minister of Justice, Alfredo Barrozo, in his reply expressed surprise that the commission had not accepted the word of the Brazilian government and that it had accepted the dangerous imputations made by international Communists.

Last month the Brazilian government denied allegations made by the commission that there were at least 12,000 political prisoners in Brazil and that certain torture fathers and mothers were tortured in front of their children to force them to speak. The government denied that it had any political prisoners and said all those under arrest were being treated humanely.

After taking a fertility drug, Mrs. Antonio Petrone gave birth prematurely, little over six months after conception.

Prof. Modesto Mendicino said the sextuplets—three boys and three girls—were all born alive but four of them died within nine hours. The chances of survival of the remaining two are "extremely small," he said.

UAR Ottawa Embassy Is Occupied by Arabs

OTTAWA, Aug. 5 (UPI).—The embassy of the United Arab Republic yesterday was occupied forcibly by a group of 35 persons protesting Cairo's decision to accept the American proposals for peace in the Middle East.

The protesters, who said they represented different Arab groups from across Canada, called the U.S. plan a "concession to imperialism" and pledged their support to the Palestinian resistance movement.

670 Made Ill By Tokyo Smog

TOKYO, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—A photochemical smog blanketed Tokyo for eight hours today and at least 670 persons were treated at hospitals for eye and throat irritations, health officials reported.

William J. Scott, who has drafted and enforced anti-pollution laws, particularly against airlines, told a gathering on the Acropolis:

"We are deliberately starting this people's crusade here where Western civilization began two and a half millennia ago. Its deterioration could be a symbol of the end of civilization as we all know it."

Mr. Scott was the main speaker at "Earth Day" at the Acropolis, sponsored by the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, meeting in Athens for its 40th convention. About 15,000 Greek-born residents of America and Canada are here for the meet-

Venice Hit By Walkout In Suburbs

Workers in Mestre Protest 2 Shootings

VENICE, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Strikers, incensed at the shooting of two striking metal workers in Venice suburb, staged a 24-hour general strike today which almost paralyzed road, rail and boat traffic in this city.

Strikers closed the port of Venice blocked trains and built road-blocks around the city. Hundreds of strikers stood in roads and on railway tracks to prevent traffic in some places.

Police reported no incidents.

The strike was called by the nation's three biggest labor unions to protest the shooting yesterday of two men in nearby Mestre. One of the two was reported in serious condition today.

Wage Demands

Officials said at least 41 police men were injured during hours of street fighting which followed demonstrations to support wage demands by metal workers.

The strike in Venice caught thousands of tourists by surprise and hampered their movement in and around the city.

Smoke from burning tires, trash and wooden crates hung over Venice and was visible for several miles.

Police did not intervene. Officials said they were under orders to avoid any incidents which could touch off more street fighting.

During the disorders yesterday police used tear gas, jets of water from high pressure hoses and nightstick charges to disperse bands of strikers. Mebs responded with showers of rocks, chunks of coal and burning debris.

Attack on Police

At one point, a mob set fire to a police vehicle after pulling police from it. The shooting followed an attack on another police car.

Meanwhile, in Reggio Calabria, workers and shopkeepers called another 24-hour general strike to protest the selection of a rival town as regional capital.

The strike, the latest in nearly a month of agitation against the selection of Catanzaro as capital of Calabria, followed a night of street fighting between workers and police.

Nordic Premiers to Meet

TRONDHEIM, Norway, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Five Nordic premiers will meet here tomorrow in an attempt to coordinate their approach to European integration problems. Their meeting will be short, and informed sources said no concrete agreement was expected.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Walkout
uburbs*From Sydney to Paris***Stowaway, 14, Flies Only First Class**

By John Vinocur

PARIS, Aug. 5 (AP)—A 14-year-old schoolboy, who flew 12,000 miles first class from Sydney to Paris with only one cent in his pocket, got on the jetliner by running through customs after a family and shouting, "Papa, papa, wait for me."

"They're real dumb, those cops, and the airline people are idiots, too," Charles Semo-Tordjman said today, sitting in the playground of a low-income housing development here.

"Nobody ever asked anything. I was in first class, and I ate salmo with olives all around it on the plate and I watched three movies."

Bad Year in School

Proud of his exploit after a bad year in an Australian school, Charles told the story today for a reporter and neighborhood kids who spread out papers on the grass so the adults could listen in wonderment too.

"First you've got to understand what Australia is," Charles explained in French.

"Have you ever been to England? Well, there's the English way of life. I'll tell you what that is—it's Paris when the city was 20 years old."

The boy said he had been mulling over a return home many times since his parents emigrated to Australia a year ago—life there was just no fun. "I told my older brother that I was going to get on a plane and he said I was just a stupid snobose."

First Try Fails

But last Tuesday, Charles headed to the Sydney airport and got on a plane by moving past ticket and police checks with a family. The flight turned out to be one to Melbourne and Charles wound up back home and his father paying for the flight.



Charles Semo-Tordjman, 14, tells Parkman buddies of his escapade.

ask questions—they're just there to serve you. I had roast beef, and plenty of other things. But I didn't talk to anybody because I thought they might be suspicious."

At each of the stops along the 12,000-mile route—Singapore, Bangkok, Colombo, Ceylon and Athens—Charles got out and looked at the airport and the souvenir counters. Then, with a transit boarding pass, he headed back into the nearly empty first class section.

Bonfire Works Again

Arriving in Paris he integrated himself into the traveling family again and went into the "Papa, wait for me" routine at an immigration check. Charles, born in Israel, but a French national did not have his passport with him.

Once on the ground, he said he hitched a ride into the city and begged a Métro ticket from a lady to get to the home of a friend of his parents, where he is now staying.

"I'm happy here," he said. "It's the place I feel best. All

I would like is that my father comes back here, too."

Family Issues Ultimatum

SYDNEY, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Charles's family has issued an ultimatum to the Australian government. It will go on a hunger strike unless the government agrees to fly Charles home—or fly the whole family back to France, the father said to day.

He blamed the Immigration Department for his son's unhappiness in Australia. He said Australia House in Paris had painted a "rosy picture" for migrants coming to Australia.

Mr. Semo-Tordjman said the Immigration Department had not honored its promises of a job and housing. He said despite his qualifications and ability to speak nine languages he has been unemployed for 11 months.

This, coupled with the poor conditions they have been forced to live in, has caused too much strain on the family, he said.

"I'm happy here," he said. "It's the place I feel best. All

As U.K. Troops Get Tougher**Ulster Groups Plan to Defy Ban on Parades Next Week**

BELFAST, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Rioters fired at British troops in Londonderry in the sixth consecutive night of clashes between Roman Catholics and soldiers in Northern Ireland, an army spokesman said today.

The spokesman said six shots were fired at soldiers in the Bogside area of Londonderry during scattered rioting there and in Belfast.

Seven soldiers were injured in the widespread clashes, one of them seriously enough to be hospitalized, and 30 persons arrested, the spokesman said.

The Protestant Union Association announced today that together with the organization called Ulster Protestant Volunteers it will march through Londonderry next Wednesday in defiance of a government ban on parades.

"We expect an attendance of 5,000," a spokesman said. "We have advised our members to defy the ban."

The parade will commemorate the 289th anniversary of the relief of Londonderry on the 16th day of a siege by the forces of Roman Catholic King James II in Ulster's long and bloody history of religious conflict.

A march commemorating the event last year touched off three days of fighting between police and Bogside residents when Roman Catholics stoned boy apprentices of the Protestant Orange Order who staged the parade.

British troops, weary and angered by the six consecutive nights of battling Roman Catholic mobs, showed unusual vengeance in confronting attackers last night and today.

The night's disturbances were mild compared with the five previous nights of trouble. But what

the official reports did not show was the change in attitude that has occurred in many of the soldiers, hailed by the minority Catholics as saviors from the majority Protestants when they arrived a year ago.

The men, while not giving their names for obvious reasons, talked openly of their anger and frustration with the Catholic mob, who injured 25 of their fellow soldiers on Monday night alone.

Their enthusiasm in pursuing those pelting them with bottles and rocks last night was only dampened by the fact that most of the attackers were youths between the age of 12 and 15.

"What can we do against these children?" asked one officer.

The Catholics, who have splashed slogans on Belfast walls saying "British Murderers!" and "Foreign Troops Get Out!" are particularly angry at the soldiers over last Friday's death of Daniel O'Hagan, 19, who, the army said, was a gasoline bomber. He was shot by an army marksman.

The British soldiers freely swung batons to disperse the crowds last night and many of the troops continued to chase after and arrest persons even as they drifted away from trouble spots in small groups.

Many of the youths were bloodied about the head as the soldiers, their batons at ready, roughly led them from riot areas to be questioned.

The Rev. Ian Paisley, the militant Protestant leader and member of the British and province parliaments, said yesterday his life has been threatened by the Irish Republican Brotherhood, the forerunner of the IRA. He said the threat came in a letter bearing a Birmingham, England, postmark.

Tear Down the Eiffel Tower?**The Prefect Must Be Joking**

PARIS, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Eiffel Tower is rusting like any old piece of steel, its administrators acknowledged today, but they reacted angrily against a statement by Paris's chief administrative officer that it would have to be torn down within 50 years.

"That's unthinkable," a spokesman for the Eiffel Tower company said. And he suggested that Marcel Diebolt, the prefect of Paris, was "joking" when he said the tower was doomed.

Mr. Diebolt told the newspaper *France-Soir* the tower "is slowly eroding, but to such a point that it will certainly have to be demolished within the next 50 years to make way for a better adapted tower. I feel sorry for my successor, who will have to make that decision, but it's inevitable. Reason says it should even be torn down right away."

The tower company's reaction was to say: "The Eiffel Tower is in good health. It can last another century."

To keep the tower in shape, the company said it has embarked on a five-year, 30 million franc (\$5.4 million) maintenance program involving reinforcement of the entire frame, re-building an elevator, and reconstruction of offices and restaurants.

The tower is Paris's biggest single tourist attraction, with 2.5 million visitors last year. Opened for the universal exposition of 1889, it serves now as a television relay tower. It is 320 meters high and weighs 7,000 tons.

France Reportedly Will Have H-Bombs Operational in 1972

By Drew Middleton

PARIS, Aug. 5 (NYT)—Military sources predicted yesterday that France's nuclear production team would be able to provide hydrogen bombs for French forces by 1972, or at least three years earlier than official government forecasts have indicated.

One such forecast came last week from Defense Minister Michel Debré, who said at a news conference that thermonuclear weapons would replace atom bombs as France's ultimate weapon between 1975 and 1980.

The introduction of thermonuclear weapons and the development of ground-to-ground ballistic missiles in this decade could place France well ahead of Britain, with only the United States and the Soviet Union deploying greater nuclear strength.

British Polaris Subs

Britain's present nuclear force is composed of four missile-firing submarines armed with Polaris missiles and 50 Vulcan-2 bombers equipped to carry Blue Steel air-to-ground nuclear missiles.

One source with an intimate knowledge of France's nuclear program said of the French:

"Their nuclear production knowledge is growing. They've discovered some short cuts and they've done it on their own. They've had no outside help."

France's nuclear striking force, the Force de Frappe, was organized at the direction of President Charles de Gaulle. Developed almost entirely by French nuclear science and industry, it has expanded into what one non-French expert described as "a well-equipped, efficient and powerful force that any potential enemy must consider seriously."

48 Mirage Bombers

The backbone of the present force is an air command, equipped with Mirage-4 aircraft adapted for low-level penetration with 80-kiloton atomic bombs, with explosive power of 80,000 tons of TNT. The command has a first line strength of 48 planes plus one squadron of C-135F tankers for additional range.

The Force de Frappe, however, is now expanding to other elements.

Five ballistic-missile submarines, one of which has already completed its trials, are scheduled to join the fleet by 1975.

Construction is well-advanced on missile silos and underground operations centers in southern France. These are to house 27 intermediate-range ballistic missiles, which are expected to come into service early in the present decade.

In addition, by 1973 the French Army expects to receive a ballistic missile with a 20-kiloton warhead. The weapon weighs 5,280 pounds and has a range of 75 miles.

Cost of \$16 Billion

French military sources expect that the priority given nuclear weapons will continue despite the cost. According to Mr. Debré, the independent nuclear deterrent will have cost France \$8 billion francs (\$1.6 billion) between 1960 and 1975.

French civilian officials and military men reason that the arguments for French nuclear power are more cogent today than they

L. Lamouret, Former Minister In France, Dies

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France, Aug. 5 (AP)—Lucien Lamouret, 82, who was finance minister in the French government at the fall of France in 1940, died today at his home in the village of Grenziers-le-Vieux after a heart attack.

Mr. Lamouret was first elected to parliament in 1919 as a Radical Socialist and served continuously as a deputy until 1940, except for about a year in 1936-37 after a defeat by a Popular Front candidate.

He was first named a minister in 1926 by Aristide Briand, and later served in a number of cabinets as minister of labor, budget, commerce and industry.

Mr. Lamouret voted to delegate full powers to Marshal Philippe Pétain in 1940, and because of this was excluded from the Radical Socialist party in 1944, after the liberation of France. He was admitted back into the party in 1947 and served as a regional councillor in the Ailler Department from 1950 to 1962.

Mr. Lamouret had remained active and yesterday was seen chatting with Maurice Chevalier at a reception in Vichy.

Maynard B. Barnes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—A funeral service will be held tomorrow for Maynard B. Barnes, a career U.S. Foreign Service officer who served in a number of key posts during World War II.

Mr. Barnes, 72, died at his home here Sunday after an extended illness.

At the outbreak of World War II, he was first secretary of the American Embassy in Paris. In 1944, Mr. Barnes was named U.S. minister to Bulgaria shortly before it capitulated to the Allies. He retired in 1947.

Survivors include his widow, Jean Catell Barnes, and his daughter, Mrs. Derek S. L. Dodson, wife of the British ambassador to Hungary.

Clara Clairbaut

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5 (AP)—Belgian soprano Clara Clairbaut, 71, died last night in Brussels. She became famous as an opera singer before World War II.

Klemperer Becomes Immigrant in Israel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 5 (UPI)—The Israeli Interior Ministry yesterday issued an immigrant's certificate to conductor Otto Klemperer, of

fictional sources said.

They said Mr. Klemperer, 83, applied for an immigrant's certificate and Israeli citizenship shortly after arriving yesterday as guest of the tenth Israel Festival.

Mr. Klemperer was born Jewish but converted to Catholicism as a young man in Germany. His friends said he abandoned Catholicism a few years ago.

Italian Rail Crackdown

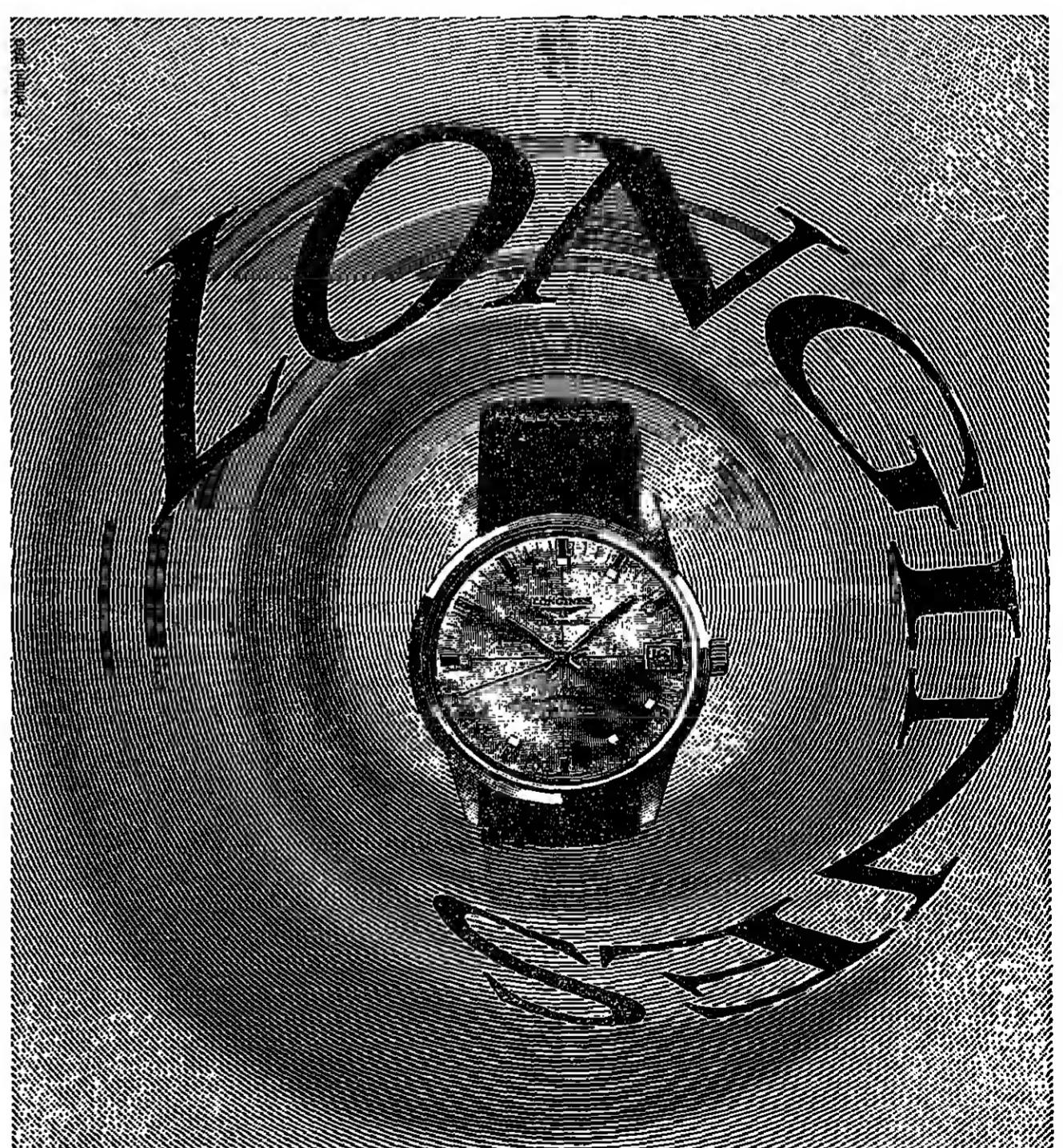
ROME, Aug. 5 (AP)—Concerned by the increase of beggars, loafers, prostitutes and free-lance musicians in stations, the state-owned Italian railroad is reinstating platform tickets and increasing fines for stealing reserved seats, selling goods without a license or performing aboard trains.

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To Keep a Mideast Peace

As eager as all responsible men must be that a cease-fire and talks in the Middle East will lead to peace, the heavy truth is that the conflict between Arabs and Israel is not only political and military but emotional and psychological. Born, and renewed, in bloodshed, it is compounded of hate and distrust and fear—so much so that even with the best of luck and will and diplomatic skill, a settlement may be beyond reach. It is no less apparent that the world community cannot afford to tread water for 90 or however many days and the talks failing, to let the regional battle resume its frighteningly dangerous slide toward a great war.

The overriding need, it seems to us, is to move quickly toward a situation in which the principal sources of conflict between Egypt and Israel would be removed but in which the two countries would not then be expected to live quietly side by side. In the past the two might have been left to their own passions. But now that the fighting between them has gotten so intense and the two great powers are involved—one already directly in a combat role—this cannot any longer be. A peacemaking force is an absolute essential.

The common quick reflex, when peacekeeping comes up, is to look to the United Nations. But this will not do—not this time. Its past failures at peacemaking are too recent and raw: Why should Egypt, let alone Israel, rely for protection on units that can be brushed aside by an arbitrary word? The UN's resources, political and military, are not up to the level of armaments in hand in the Mideast. Moreover,

any effective peacekeeping must have, beyond resources enough of a political stake to ensure a major incentive to keep the peace; the United Nations, in Mideast peacekeeping, has nothing to lose but its reputation, already shredded on that ground.

* * *

The force would be relatively easy to organize and cheap to maintain. Soviet and American units would be interwoven and put into buffer strips cleared of local troops. The Soviet and American Mediterranean fleets would provide the necessary electronic and air elements. Contingents would be sent to Sharm el-Sheikh and other potential flashpoints.

At the two lines on either side of Sinai, the peacekeepers would block only military traffic. Civilian traffic would be regulated by Egyptian-Israeli agreement. This would be particularly important for the Gaza Strip, the one inhabited part of Egypt which Israel occupies. Big Two units would allow continuation of the Gaza-Israel economic ties that have grown under the occupation.

The impulse for putting a peacekeeping force between Egypt and Israel arises from the primary fact that, among Arabs, only Egypt has the strength and the great-power connection to endanger Israel and drag in the United States; and from the secondary fact that between Egypt and Israel there are no territorial or political issues as difficult as those between Israel and its other Arab neighbors.

But a Soviet-American force might also be considered on Israel's other borders. Where there is a territorial dispute, elements of the force could be established on both lines, the one claimed by Israel and the one claimed by Arabs, with the area in between demilitarized. Thus no party's territorial claim would be prejudiced by hardening of a cease-fire line.

* * *

Egypt presumably would carry Jordan along on any plan it had determined to accept for itself. Syria probably would object but, given its weakness and isolation, its objection would not be important.

A thorny problem would be posed by Palestinian guerrillas. Their goal of destroying Israel gives them a vested interest in ruining this peace, and sooner or later they doubtless would succeed in provoking a major incident. But they threaten any plan. Their military resources are slender. Big Two-Little Two anticipation could help them contain or at least defuse guerrilla provocations, so long as they wanted the cease-fire to continue for other reasons. And other dynamics would be working on the Palestinians, such as setting up their own political entity outside Israel and improving their personal lives.

The running dispute over the status of Jerusalem would have to be addressed separately.

A withdrawal and cease-fire imposed by Moscow and Washington would not be a settlement. A settlement means that Israel and its neighbors must voluntarily come to terms which they all accept and in which they all feel a stake in making peace. Such a Big Two deal would, however, take account of the immense difficulties which impede a settlement, and it would make an interim arrangement safe-safe for the region and for the rest of the world as well.

At a moment when the region may be headed for at least a 90-day cease-fire, it would seem vital to have on hand a feasible way to convert it into something more permanent. This plan might do it. Over time, this plan could drain off much of the fear and hysteria which poisons Egyptian-Israeli relations. It could help create an atmosphere and a framework in which the Little Two or a Big Two collision. The regional arms race could stop, or at least slow.

To be sure, Israel would have to postpone its hope of getting Egypt to sit down and make peace. Egypt would have to forgo the psychic and political benefits of threatening a military victory. The United States would have to surrender any early hopes of "expelling" Soviet power or otherwise sustaining regional hegemony or primacy. The Soviets could not expect to drive out American power either. These are unavoidable costs.

To decide to set up a joint peacekeeping force, the Soviets and the United States would have to have similar fears about the current drift, similar estimates of each other's staying power, similar judgments about the benefits of cooperation, and similar degrees of leverage upon their respective clients and upon such restive domestic constituents as military establishments and ideologists. This is, admittedly, a tall order. While a Soviet-American peacekeeping

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Britain's Role East of Suez

The realistic British military presence lies closer to home. It is as unreasonable for Australia and New Zealand to expect us to continue to lead the defense of the Far East as it is for Britain to expect the United States always to bear the main burden of Europe's defense.

If we want to get value for money in the Far East, military advice of a technical kind and development aid worth, say, £100 million a year, would go further toward increasing stability, military competence and confidence in the area than a formal presence east of Suez.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

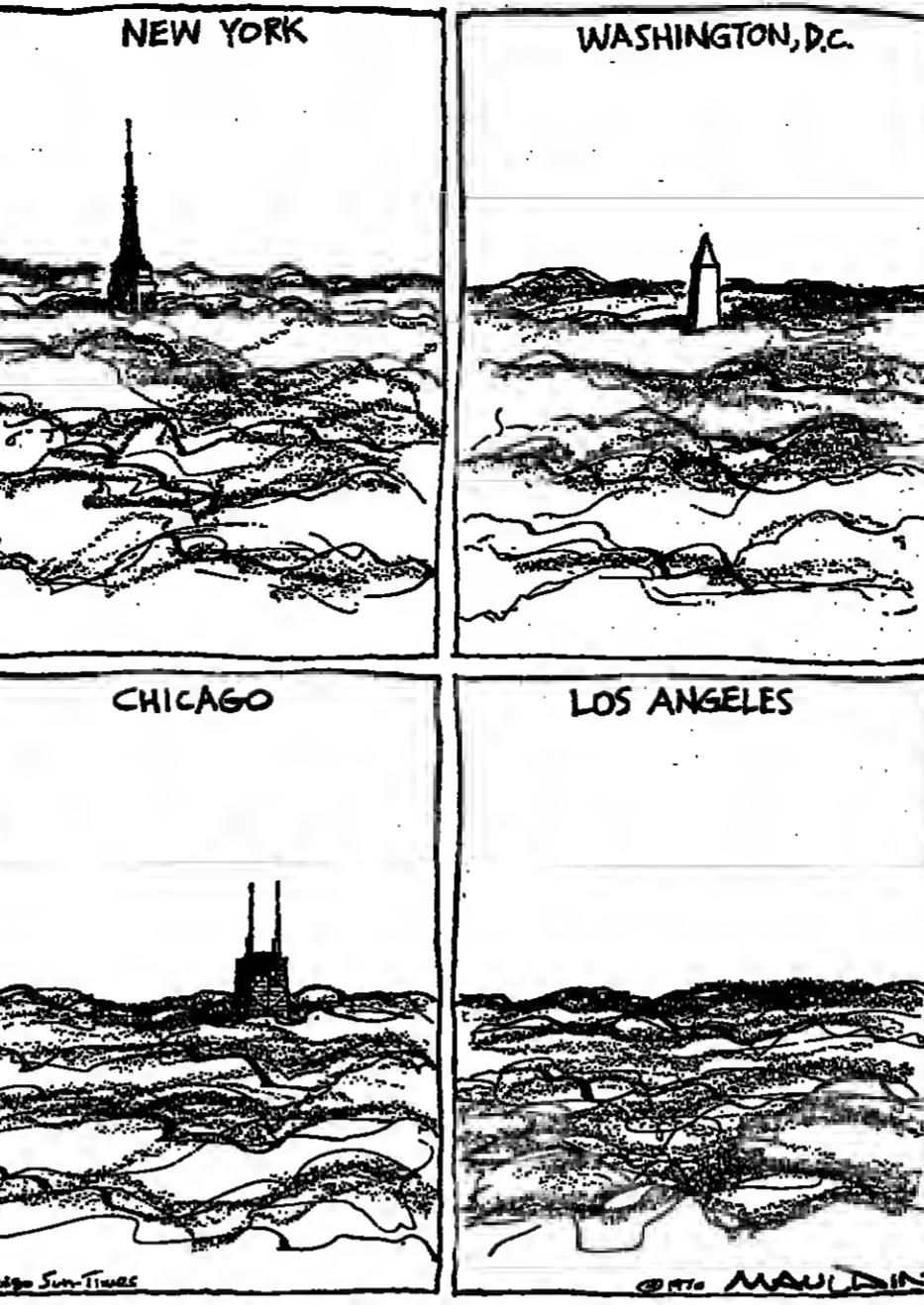
August 6, 1891

NEW YORK.—The Police Department was certainly in the news yesterday. Police Captain Eskin's trial was resumed, but immediately postponed, as the prosecution announced that all the papers in the case had been stolen. Meanwhile a package containing a clumsy bomb was sent through the post-office addressed to Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, the President of the Police Board. Criminal intent or hoax?

Fifty Years Ago

August 6, 1926

"We're just giving our money away to everybody. Look at the mess we're in Vietnam. That Chicago thing (the evening television news had carried films of a riot following a rock festival in Chicago) was ridiculous. They should have



How to Spot Some Major American Cities From the Air

On Making Things Worse

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Ever since President Jefferson announced that Aaron Burr was guilty of treason in the Gen. James Wilkinson conspiracy case he was later acquitted! Presidents of the United States have been in trouble over carelessness or ill-considered public remarks.

Accordingly, there is nothing particularly new about President Nixon's recent statement that Charles Manson, the gypsy cultist now on trial in California, "was guilty, directly or indirectly, of eight murders without reason."

Every President since Herbert Hoover has become increasingly casual or bold about talking to reporters. Hoover insisted on

trotting during the Eisenhower administration for passing judgment on the Harry Dexter White case, Nixon merely before thinking, and is entitled to a presumption of innocence, which he later granted to Manson.

The incident raises, however, the old question of how to protect the President of the United States in these days of instant news from unintended and potentially damaging blunders during extempore news conferences.

Every President since Herbert Hoover has become increasingly casual or bold about talking to reporters. Hoover insisted on

written questions at his news conferences; Franklin Roosevelt banned them at his first press conference, but insisted that his answers be reported in the third person. With the advent of television, news conferences were first taped in advance for release later, but Nixon has insisted on addressing the reporters "live" on TV and without notes.

He is a master of the art and the political advantages are obvious. He conveys the impression of controlling a wide range of complicated subjects and of facing his critics manfully under difficult and often dangerous conditions.

But Presidents, like baseball pitchers, don't always hit the mark. Unlike Jefferson, who assured the Congress in writing that Aaron Burr's "guilt is placed beyond question," Nixon merely stumbled into the guilty charge against Manson and then hesitated about settling the record straight.

It is odd that a President, trained in the law, should have violated the elemental presumption of innocence, particularly during a lecture on the majesty of the legal process, but what is even more surprising is why his staff did not protect him in time to keep the blunder from going out on the national television.

Attorney General Mitchell was at his side. He and other members of the President's official family realized what had happened, but either they hesitated to make it clear to the President in time or the President's instructions were not carried out accurately by Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House press secretary.

Accordingly, the correction was not made until four hours later when the presidential plane got to Washington, and even then the big jet was circling Andrews Air Force Base to get the correction in order.

The interesting thing here is that the President's original charge of guilt was not going out on live network television. It was being taping for release later. Thus, the blunder could easily have been corrected before the damage was done. The question, therefore, is whether the staff was alert and confident enough to tell the President what had happened, and if so, why Ziegler came back with a mystery "clarification."

The relations between a President and his staff are private, and nobody can be quite sure whether Nixon's staff is timid or intimidated. It is certainly intelligent, but in this case something obviously slipped.

Beyond this, it is not quite clear why these presidential news conferences cannot always be taped and checked for blunders before they are released. After all, even the football games have instant replay, and even congressmen have the right to revise and extend their remarks in the Congressional Record.

The trouble is in catching up with charges after they are made, even when corrected. Albert J. Beveridge, writing in the life of John Marshall, says of Jefferson's charge against Burr:

"The awful charge of treason had now been formally made against Burr by the President of the United States. This . . . at once caught and held the attention of the public, which took for granted the truth of it."

Nixon's slip, of course, is not comparable, but it was recoverable, and the odd thing was that the President and his staff were still trifling with it four hours after the accident.

When the Jockeys Are Not at the Post

By Max Frankel

Washington—the political world needs a new vocabulary to deal with the various stages of incipient candidacy for President—between the time when a man is merely "mentioned" and late 1971, at the earliest, when he will have an organization and fund-raising.

Even now, however, he is feeling pressure from the left wing of the party, which wants him to prove his leadership with more forthright assaults on the Nixon administration. Muskie contends that abrasive and attention-winning rhetoric is not a natural style for him. He also finds himself weighing his words, almost as if he already were President, in expectation of having to defend them against rivals a year or two hence.

McGovern's Tactics

McGovern, meanwhile, is said to be planning many cross-country speaking tours between now and the end of the year, hoping to drum up his still low standing in the preference polls. He hopes to profit from his prominent role in efforts to "legislate an end to the war and what he regards as a very warm reception of his liberal view around the country.

He feels hurt that the big-time publicity media have overlooked his appeal. His anti-Vietnam television appeal for funds, for instance, yielded nearly \$500,000 whereas the Democratic National Committee's own television spots have not yet raised enough to pay for themselves.

Rushes, too, is traveling widely offering himself as a virile and idealistic figure who could forcefully improve the economic lot of Americans and poor people elsewhere, as well.

Mayor Lindsey's apparent interest in leading the Democrats has produced a good deal of discussion here about whether his kind of glamour and strong appeal among young voters and blacks would really serve to unite the party and pose a serious challenge to President Nixon.

The dominant view among Democrats here is that a Lindsey candidacy would not go far and might indeed alienate many of the normally Democratic working-class citizens, turning them to the Republican party, which has been trying to lure them permanently.

Letters

Chad

While no one can take issue with the broader argument of the editorial "France No Longer Immune" in your August 6 edition, one of its would-be "supporting facts" is a serious distortion of the truth.

French troops in Chad do help to maintain order in a country so poor it can afford only a 1,000-man army for an area twice the size of France. But to imply that they are crushing a popular national uprising is a serious distortion of the truth.

Judging from their unhappy and embarrassed expression, even the girls who wear them are agains it.

A. GONZALEZ.

A Difference

I think the only difference between the "failures" of the Castro regime in Cuba, as outlined in your editorial of 28 July, and the "successes" of the Richey-Regime in Cambodia, as carried in an accompanying article, is that in the one the United States has thrown its effective might against the regime while in the other it has thrown all its resources with the regime.

If this is a fair "objective" analysis—that is, an analysis stripped of desire, intention, and promotion—then we have only to wait to see if the outcome of the Cambodian affair is anywhere nearly as long-lived as the Castro regime.

FRANK S. SHIPMAN.

Stuttgart.

Supermom

Re your picture of "Proud Supermom," Mrs. Vito Saro, in the July 20 INT.

In a world beset by problems resulting from overpopulation, your action in honoring a woman who has given birth to 26 children is the best highly irresponsible.

Women who contribute to the population explosion to such an extent are not "supermoms," selfish criminals and should be presented as such.

JOHN G. BRIM.

Munich.

Paris.

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Op/Act/50

Actor's New Role: Caring for Children

By Gloria Emerson

DA NANG, South Vietnam (UPI)—He is a very different boy, even in this country where not many children and no one, children live. Vo Van Be is too small, too solemn, too silent for a boy of 11—although he does not really know if that is his exact age.

One of 24 youngsters who live a bare, decaying, dirty house in this city, Vo Van Be is very much like his new home. He wears shoes, as do the other boys, to earn money. They all have tiny wooden boxes that hold bits of polish, part of a bag and a brush.

"He has a lot on his mind; most of the other kids have only themselves to worry about, but he has two sisters to support," Richard Hughes, a 27-year-old American, said of Vo Van Be. Mr. Hughes, whose home is in Pittsburgh, was an actor in the Boston Theater Company. He came to Vietnam as a journalist in 1968; two weeks later he was deeply involved in running a home in Saigon for "wandering children"—the Vietnamese call these homeless youngsters.

Two Girls

If Vo Van Be seems to be a child listening always to voices, one else hears, the two small sisters seem even more removed. The youngest, whose name is Song, is 5, perhaps 6. She does not cry or often break her silence. Nothing seems to surprise her now; she only stares.

Her older sister, Bi, has a woken face and watery eyes that seem to hurt her in the sun.

They are by themselves during the day when their brother and the other boys go out to look for customers. Sometimes Song plays a little with the big blue comb that all the boys seem to use. There is nothing else for shoeshine boys. The little girls should not be in the house that is at the end of an alley on a well-trodden middle-class street, but Vo Van Be has nowhere else to take them.

He cannot read or write. The young Vietnamese student, Vo Long Tai, who lives with the children, tries to teach the illiterate. But there are not enough pencils and nothing at all to write on.

Vo Van Be cannot answer questions about his past. The words do not come. Three years ago, his village in Quang Tin Province was bombed by American planes.

"Most died." Vo Van Be says. His parents did, but he does not mention this. He and his sisters took a bus to Da Nang, there, for three years, they lived in the outdoor market, sleep-

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2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	247	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	248	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	249	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	250	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	251	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	252	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	253	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	254	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	255	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	256	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	257	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	258	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	259	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	260	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	261	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	262	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	263	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	264	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	265	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	266	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	267	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	268	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	269	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	270	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	271	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	272	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	273	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	274	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	275	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	276	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	277	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	278	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	279	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	280	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	281	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	282	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12	.15 + .02	283	275	274	265	24
2714 2714 Alcan/Cp .20	12	12	12</						

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1970

FINANCE

Canada Seen As Postponing Dollar Parity

Government Awaits Economic Statistics

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (Reuters) — Canadian authorities do not intend to fix the parity of the dollar before year-end unless speculative buying pressure forces it to act earlier, informed sources said here today.

It was said Ottawa hopes to wait until the economic statistics for the current half-year are available, enabling the government to assess the need for any upward adjustment. This should not be before January at the earliest.

The Canadian dollar was fixed at a fixed parity May 31 and since floated upward by about 5 percent in value.

The only imponderable factor is the extent of interim speculative and for Canadian dollars in international markets. A continuous inflow of hot money based on inflation speculation could well impede the government into fixing a new rate earlier than presently intended, the sources said.

They added that the Bank of Canada is inhibited from intervening heavily in the market to control the extent of the float, as this would indicate its holdings of convertible currencies, further fueling speculative fire.

In the New York foreign exchange market, the Canadian dollar touched a high of 97.90/98.00 recently slipping to 97.85/88 at the

Reserves Rise
OTTAWA, Aug. 5 (Reuters) — Canada's foreign exchange reserves rose to \$4.44 billion (US\$) as of July 31, from \$4.33 billion a month earlier, the Department of Finance said today.

OECD Estimates Growth

ARIS, Aug. 5 (Reuters) — The organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said today the rate of growth of the Canadian economy next year will probably be below potential because demand management policies are containing inflation.

In its annual report on the Canadian economy, the OECD said it expects the gross national product to grow between 2.5 and 3 percent this year compared with 4.8 percent in 1969.

Britain Steps Up Exports to East

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP) — British exports to Eastern Europe in the first six months of this year rose 134.5 million (\$323 million) from 43 million (\$268 million) in the first half of last year, the London Chamber of Commerce reported today.

It said the largest increase was exports to the Soviet Union, which jumped to \$54.8 million from 15 million in the first six months last year.

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Economics Sapping Apartheid

By Marvine Howe

JOHANNESBURG (NYT) — South Africa's policy of apartheid, long attacked on ideological grounds, is beginning to give way on economic grounds.

A big epidemic has shown the severity of the problem. The South African railways, which to a great extent condition the economic growth rate, have been hit so badly by the effects of the epidemic that jobs on it have been filled with non-white labor.

The labor problems are so severe that an increasing number of influential voices are warning against the harmful effects on the economy of apartheid, or strict racial separation, which leaves the black majority largely underutilized.

Worries Increasing

The most prosperous country of Africa, with the biggest growth potential, is increasingly worried about inflation, the fall of stock prices, a rising foreign-trade deficit (excluding gold), a decline in private fixed investment and, above all, the shortage of skilled labor.

The South African Reserve Bank's June budget gave a generally gloomy picture of a slow-down that began in late 1969.

The shortage of skilled and semiskilled workers in several sectors continues to restrict increases in production and exert a strong upward pressure on wages, according to the bank's report.

"What is alarming to us is that we now realize we will have to grow slower," said A. S. Jacobs, economic adviser to the Volksbank. He expects that last year's high growth rate of 7.5 percent will drop to 5 percent this year and sink to 3.5 percent in 1971. "The principal bottleneck to growth is labor," in his opinion.

Economic Suicide

The Job Reservation Act, which virtually excludes non-whites from skilled and semi-skilled jobs, has been widely challenged. Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the giant Anglo-American Corp., has called the present labor restrictions "economic suicide."

Prof. Simon Brand, head of the Department of Economics at Rand Afrikaans University, recently declared that South Africa's economy would come to a halt if total apartheid were achieved.

The president of the Chamber of Mines, R. S. Cooke, has called on the government to review labor practices and adapt them to changing economic circumstances. He said that the mining industry was currently faced with a serious shortage of 1,800 white men and was trying to recruit personnel abroad.

Eventual Acceptance Seen

The former president of Johannesburg's Chamber of Commerce, K. F. Bradlow, has declared that job restrictions will have to go to meet labor demands. Eventually the country

Cornfeld Will Outline IOS Recovery Plan to Board

GENEVA, Aug. 5 (UPI) — Bernard Cornfeld, founder of the Investors Overseas Services mutual fund empire, was told today he may meet with the board of directors tomorrow to outline his plan for the company's recovery.

IOS spokesman said Mr. Cornfeld will make a presentation to the board at his own request.

Mr. Cornfeld, ousted in April as IOS chairman and not re-elected to the board at the June 30 shareholder meeting in Toronto, has been contacted today he declined to elaborate before outlining his ideas to the board.

National Distillers Sues U.S., German Firms

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (Reuters) — National Distillers and Chemical Corp. said today it has filed an antitrust suit for over \$150 million against Olin Corp. and two German companies, Farbenfabrik Bayer AG and Farbwere Hoechst AG.

National Distillers is claiming damages, charging the named companies with engaging in an unlawful combination and conspiracy in unreasonable restraint of the interstate and foreign trade and commerce in the manufacture and sale of vinyl acetate and acetaldehyde and patents and technologies relating to these products.

Italian Reserves Fall

ROME, Aug. 5 (Reuters) — Italy's net official reserves fell \$4.3 billion lire (\$134.9 million) in June to \$2,645.2 billion lire (\$4.23 billion) from \$2,730.2 billion lire in May, the Bank of Italy said today.

Today, Kaiser Steel Corp. announced it would raise prices also. The new rates go into effect Oct. 1.

It followed, as expected, the move to substantially exhaust the price-increase possibilities for the industry, yesterday hiked the price of tin mill products, widely used in the canning of foods and beverages, by 65 cents a base box — a quantity amounting to 31,800 square inches of metal, or 112 sheets measuring 20 inches by 14 inches a year.

Referring to an earlier report, Mr. Waage said that the government's Bureau of Labor Statistics had just "provided what can become the first gleam in a dark sky."

Quoting the bureau's report, Mr. Waage said that "output per man-hour" (which showed little change last year) rose at an annual rate of slightly more than 3 percent in the second quarter of this year, while the average rate of compensation per man-hour slowed to an annual rate of just over 5 percent. As a result, unit-labor costs dropped to an annual rate of rise of less than 2 percent.

He went on to say that "clearly, if we can succeed for several quarters in repeating this kind of performance, the rate of cost increase will decline markedly, the rate of price increase will also be able to subside, and we can build the foundation for another period of healthy non-inflationary growth."

On the basis of an annual production of more than 60 billion cans annually, it is estimated that the price rise, if passed on to consumers, would raise the nation's food bill by about \$80 million a year.

The price increase would include tin-free sheets as well as tin-plated sheets.

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Steel Firms Raise Prices

THE CONSUMER price index, which rose at a 5.5 percent annual rate in the second quarter, will be rising only one-third as rapidly, Mr. Waage asserted.

Mr. Waage did not specify what he considered to be the economy's long-term growth potential; but many analysts, looking at the likely trend of growth in the labor force and output per man-hour figure this potential is about 4 percent a year.

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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1970

Tenneco Net Slips Despite Gain in Sales

Official Cites Higher Costs, Low Production

HOUSTON, Aug. 5 (Reuters) —

Tenneco Inc.'s earnings for the second quarter were affected by "high interest costs, month-long strikes at five chemical plants, reduced production of farm equipment because of depressed market conditions and the absence of significant real estate sales in the second quarter," N.W. Freeman, president, said today.

Freeman said today that the bell sounded, there were 617 stocks down and 599 up.

The Dow Jones Industrial held within a thin 2-point range and finished with a loss of 1.09 at 724.81.

Only two of the 30 components showed changes of more than a point. They were Jersey Standard, which rose 1 1/8 to 53 3/4, and Du Pont, which declined 1 5/8 to 120 5/8.

Other market indexes moved in equally narrow ranges.

Analysts Cite Absence of News

Summer Doldrums Be calm Stock Prices

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (NYT) —

The Big Board was becalmed in the mid-summer doldrums today.

Prices moved narrowly in slow

trading on the New York Stock

Exchange. They were up a little

in the morning and down a little

in the afternoon. When the bell

sounded, there were 617 stocks

down and 599 up.

There was little economic or in-

ternational news to spur concur-

rent moves in either direction and

trading interest was further dim-

med by the fact that many brokers

and investors are on vacation.

"Another thing to remember," said

John W. Irvin, a Wall Street obser-

vator, "is that there aren't as many

brokers around these days."

Technical analysts meanwhile,

said the market appeared to be

locked into a narrow trading range

of 720 to 740 on the Dow and was

unlikely to do much until it broke

through either of these levels.

Institutional activity continued at

a relatively low level. There were

48 trades of 10,000 shares or more,

compared with the revised figure

of 55 for yesterday.

The size of some of the big

blocks, however, ran well above

day-earlier levels. The biggest trade

of the day was a 343,000-share

block of McDonald's, the hamburg-

er chain operator, at the day's low

of 32. The block was handled for

both sides by Goldman, Sachs & Co.

McDonald's, which has been in a

standstill since reporting an in-

crease in second-quarter profits

last week, closed at 32 1/2, down

1 1/2.

Sperry Rand, the second most-

active issue, dropped 1 1/8 to a

new 1970 low of 31. Its turnover of

250,000 shares included a block of

125,000 shares at 31 5/8 in which

Salomon Brothers represented both

sides.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

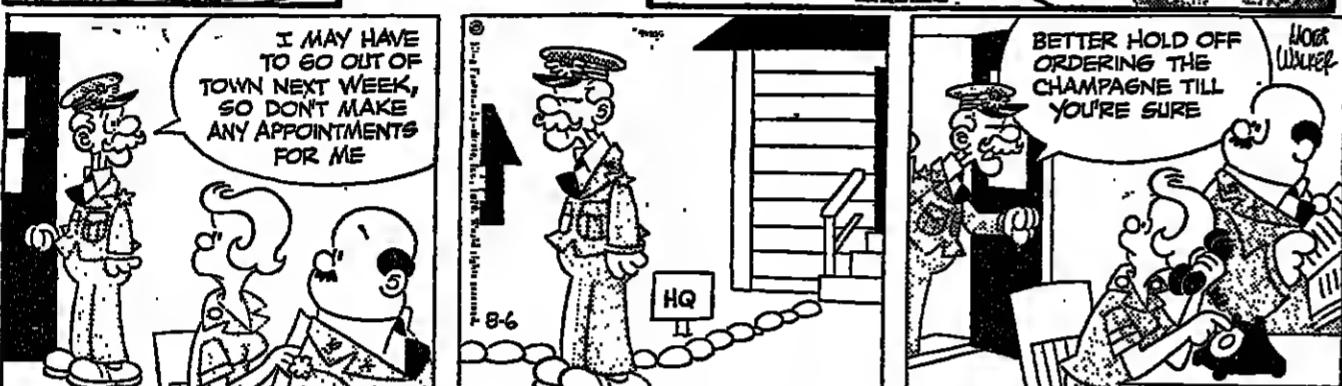
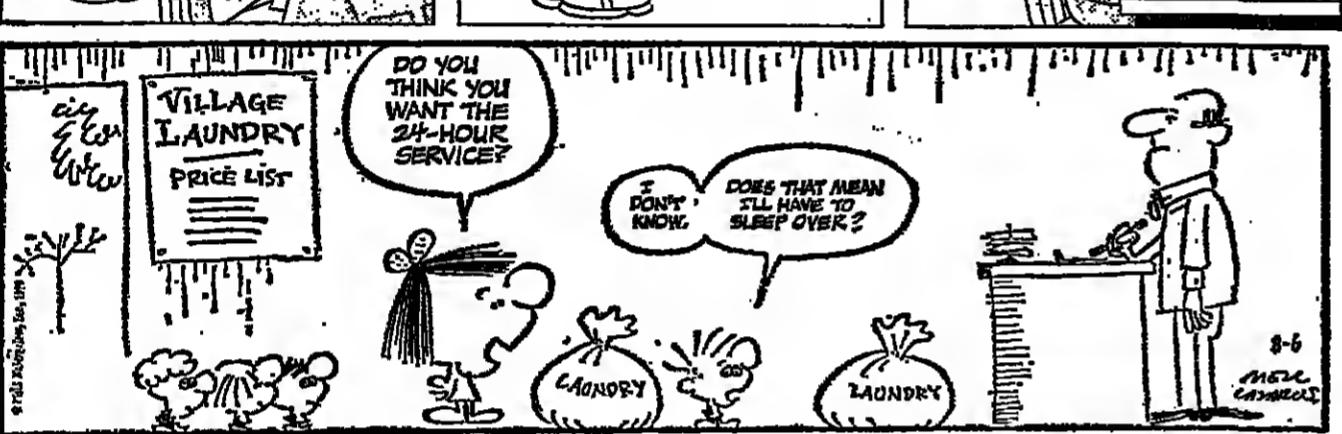
— 1970 — Stocks and Sls. Net High Low Div. In \$ 100s. First, Nigh Low Last, Chge

(Continued from Page 3)

	1970 — Stocks end Sls. Net High Low Div. In \$ 100s. First, Nigh Low Last, Chge	1970 — Stocks end Sls. Net High Low Div. In \$ 100s. First, Nigh Low Last, Chge	1970 — Stocks end Sls. Net High Low Div. In \$ 100s. First, Nigh Low Last, Chge
244 14% McCrory 1.20 6 15 15 14% 14% -16	2134 NestlePw 1.70 238 238 238+ 10	234 PSEG ECG 1.64 108 211 216 216+ 10	25 11 SEDCO .68 2 1696 1696 1696 -16
45 46 McCropld 2.30 220 46 46 46 46	119 Nigala 5 7 116 117 117+ 14	91 PSEG C 1.60 220 63 63 63	274 26 Texgas U.S. 50 9 3214 3214 3214 -12
151 McDermott 1b 72 221 224 204 211+ -18	19 Northrop pf 1.40 14 211 211 211+ 2+	202 Shell Oil 2.40 277 Shell Tr. 202	201 134 Texgulf 50 201 134 134 134
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28 33 McDonnell 1.20 60 15% 15 15 15	129 Nest Airt 4.5 14 173 173 173+ 14	204 136 Texgulf 50 201 134 134 134	44 44 -14
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47 48 McGreg Don 1.20 24 23 23 23 23	129 Northup pf 1.40 11 222 222 222+ 2+	206 138 Texgulf 50 201 134 134 134	44 44 -14
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17 18 McKee 1.50 2 18% 18% 18% 18%	129 Northup pf 1.40 11 222 222 222+ 2+	209 141 Texgulf 50 201 134 134 134	44 44 -14
20 21 McLouth 1.20 7 14 14 14 14	129 Northup pf 1.40 11 222 222 222+ 2+	210 142 Texgulf 50 201 134 134 134	44 44 -14
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127 128 McTern 1.50 2 18% 18% 18% 18%	129 Northup pf 1.40 11 222 222 222+ 2+	214 146 Texgulf 50 201 134 134 134	44 44 -14
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193 194 McTern 1.50 2 18% 18% 18% 18%	129 Northup pf 1.40 11 222 222 222+ 2+	247 179 Texgulf 50 201 134 134 134	44 44 -14
195 196 McTern 1.50 2 18% 18% 18% 18%	129 Northup pf 1.40 11 222 222 222+ 2+	248 180 Texgulf 50 201 134 134 134	44 44 -14
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207 208 McTern 1.50 2 18% 18% 18% 18%	129 Northup pf 1.40 11 222 222 222+ 2+	254 186 Texgulf 50 201 134 134 134	44 44 -14
209 210 McTern 1.50 2 18% 18% 18% 18%	129 Northup pf 1.40 11 222 222 222+ 2+	255 187 Texgulf 50 201 134 134 134	44 44 -14
211 212 McTern 1.50 2 18% 18% 18% 18%	129 Northup pf 1.40 11 222 222 222+ 2+	256 188 Texgulf 50 201 134 134 134	44 44 -14
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American Stock Exchange Trading

1970 — Stocks and Div. In \$										1970 — Stocks and Div. In \$										1970 — Stocks and Div. In \$									
Stk.	Div.	1st	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Stk.	Div.	1st	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Stk.	Div.	1st	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Stk.	Div.	1st	High	Low	Last	Chg.		
14 266 Abbercon 12		145	145	145	145	+15	145 16 Pepe Document		163	165	165	165	+15	165 16 Richon Int'l		171	172	172	172	+15	172 16 StarEx Int'l		172	172	172	172	+15		
14 266 Acme Homic		145	145	145	145	+15	145 17 Day Mtn. 15g		155	155	155	155	+15	155 17 Ricoh Corp		155	155	155	155	+15	155 17 River Rock		155	155	155	155	+15		
14 266 Aeroflow 30		155	155	155	155	+15	155 18 Kirby Ind.		155	155	155	155	+15	155 18 River Rock		155	155	155	155	+15	155 18 River Rock		155	155	155	155	+15		
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North-South reached an excellent slam on the diagramed deal.

South opened one diamond and West overcalled with one spade. North's jump to two no-trump guaranteed game and showed spade strength.

South indicated an aversion to no-trump by bidding three clubs and North responded with a cue-bid of three spades. He was concerned about a possible heart weakness for no-trump purposes, and South shared that concern. When he rebid his diamonds at the four-level, North jumped imaginatively to six diamonds. He correctly placed his partner with a singleton heart, and knew that the hands would fit excellently.

West led the heart ace, followed by a second heart and South ruffed. He now had 11 sure tricks and several strings to his bow for the 12th.

He could hope for a two-two diamond division, which would leave a trump in dummy to ruff the fourth round of clubs. He could hope for a three-three club break. And if necessary he could fall back on the double finesse in spades in reserve.

West led queen-jack.

As it happened, all South's troubles were over when he drew trumps and they broke evenly. He would have had a very difficult decision if West had had a singleton diamond. He could have played clubs while the diamond king remained in the dummy, thus risking the chance that West held more than three clubs.

Or he could have drawn the missing trump and played the king and ace of clubs. This

would have left him with another tough decision if West had produced two high clubs—jack-nine or ten-nine.

The finesse of the eight of clubs would then be indicated on a percentage basis. But the combination of playing for the club to fall with the double finesse in spades in reserve would be just about as good.

NORTH
♦ AK107
♥ 984
♦ K63
♣ A53

WEST
♦ Q842
♥ AQ1052
♦ 108
♣ 10

EAST (D)

♦ J3

♥ K163

♦ 94

♣ J9742

SOUTH
♦ 65
♥ 7
♦ AQJ752
♣ K36

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East South: West North:
Pass 1 ♦ 1 ♠ 2 NT
Pass 3 ♦ 3 ♠ 3 ♠
Pass 4 ♦ 4 ♠ 4 ♠
Pass 5 ♦ 5 ♠ 5 ♠

West led the heart ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

BLOOB RAMPI SLIT
AMUR IDAHOSFAFE
BATA POSITIONED
DRESSERS LINERS
RHOMME POKE
ASSETS DESERET
LAPS SODER XLI
PLATI SHUT CHAD
SEC SITIASH AIRE
PERCALE PAILLAS
DIRNE LAILA
BENIOAN LITITORAL
EXASPERIATE MARIE
MATTERHORN ETION
AIMAS ONEIES BRENT

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YAKLE (6 letters)

NEETA (6 letters)

PRAMTE (6 letters)

ECTIPP (6 letters)

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

From *Scrabble* by Selby & Slobin, © 1967 by Selby & Slobin, Inc.

(Answer tomorrow)

Jumble DECAY since Barium hourly

BOOKS

FLIGHT INTO EGYPT: A FANTASY
By Philippe Julian. Translated from the French by J. Haylock. Viking. 246 pp. \$5.95.

THE VIVISECTOR
By Patrick White. Viking. 567 pp. \$8.95.
Reviewed by L. J. Davis

IN this charming, remarkably intelligent, and often fascinating book, Philippe Julian suggests at least one function for pornography after it has run its course as a literary fad. He simply takes it for granted, like furniture and geography. The result is a highly entertaining intellectual tour de force, that succeeds in raising some interesting questions while often seeming no heavier than a butterfly.

The story, told in the classic manner by a blind beggar, centers on a pleasure dome on the coast of the Red Sea—a fantastic anachronism in the middle of Nasser's Egypt, ruled by a woman who may or may not be either Anastasia or the Grand Duchess Olga, and inhabited by a group of people as queer as a flock of clockwork chickens, among them the senile T.E. Lawrence, Baron Corvo, the amnesiac ex-King Farouk, and Maurice Sachs.

Fervor and unmentionable pleasures are continually suggested, but hardly ever described, principally because it is no longer necessary in Western fiction to do so. Pornography is one of the most circumscribed of all literary genres—pretty much the same things are always happening in it, in pretty much the same way—and Julian takes our familiarity with it for granted, just as we are expected to know what a wall hanging is, or to have a rudimentary knowledge of the Russian Revolution. There is, for example, a character named Lord Spankerville—a name that speaks volumes, and which, therefore, is left to speak for itself; about the dirtiest thing his lordship does in our presence is utter an aphorism as he lounges about the place, the complete symbol of aristocratic depravity and boredom.

With a wit and lucidity that can only be described as French, Julian maneuvers his story through the present and the recent past, mingling fabrication and reality, banality and exotica, sex, politics and literature in a framework that is both blithely fictitious and so insistent on its actuality that truth and artifice eventually emerge as equal in value. Illusion becomes reality, reality continually melts into illusion, sexes become their opposites, and because everything is both true and false at the same time, everything is therefore possible. It is a world in which total license can only exist in the absence of liberty, where everything encompasses (and sometimes is) its own opposite, where morality becomes freedom and pleasure is identical with pain. There are a number of challenging contemporary metaphors here, for those who care to look for them. At the same time the book is also that rarest of things, a good story well told. If at times one wishes the author would indulge himself a trifle less in matters that are of more interest to himself than to the reader,

there is nonetheless much to be enjoyed, and much for thought.

Reading a novel such as "Vivisector" is like drinking warm beer: After a you stop getting high and getting full. The book runs for 573 pages, and virtually it takes place inside the of a great Australian who spends most of his either quarreling with his tresses or seated in front of a fire.

Greatness is one of the difficult things to deal with; great writers, in seldom deal with it at all. rule, personal greatness does very well in the hand serious novelistic fiction. Its merciless tools of analysis and characterization, its curiosity about whether a man bleed if he is cut, its compassion. Most difficult of all is the greatness of a tious artist, especially a painter or a composer. I have read a convincing novelistic description of a fictitious painter or a non-existent piece of music, and I doubt that possible to write one. But not music any more than painting, and one can no write an original painting he can paint an original a. Novelistically then, it is not sufficient for Patrick to tell us that his artist, Hurdle Duffield, is great, or to show his great paintings. Novels about people, and rise or the repetition of what is essentially the same scene, is white luxuriously transposed to the point where the no ceases to involve us. This is a curiously empty book.

In order for a novel of length and scope to succeed must escape into the large world of its time and place in the manner of, say, Hardy "Antic Hay" or Maugham's superb "Of Human Bondage," it must be a deep and profound study of society and fineness. We achieves neither.

Length is no substitute brevity and repetition will take the place of plot. As a novel progressively darkens clogs with paint, White's relentless insistence on the genre Hurdle Duffield begins to seem more and more like those signs in California that advertise the world's largest underwater swimming pool. It might be true, in I know, but it is no way write a novel.

Mr. Davis wrote these reviews for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Inclination
5 Ceramic material
9 Studied
14 Latin spouse
15 Crescent-shaped figure
16 Zola
17 Like some gases
18 With derring-do
20 Collectors of a sort
22 Hyson and others
23 " — of beauty, is ..." — Lofts.
24 Old English coin
26 Civil War initials
28 Style of food
30 Sao —
32 Tiny Tim's notes
33 Man's name
40 Early car
41 Spirit; Ger.
42 Cynical one
44 Banquet man
45 Kenau
46 German court

48 Extinct birds
50 Tickets, familiarly
55 Essence
59 Honest
61 Fatigued time
63 Chide
64 365 days
65 Sicilian city
66 Helen's milieu
67 Certain bettor
68 Control
69 Wash. people
71 Sniff
72 This, in Madrid
73 Family member
74 Back up
75 Sky animal
76 Shoe form
78 Bronze
79 Certain combination of gables
80 Certain poet perhaps
81 Fred or Lewis
82 Documents: Ahrr.
83 Molliere's miss
84 Western range
85 Weaver's red
86 Mountain pass
87 Hebrides island
88 Done for
89 Large plant
90 First word of French motto
92 Poetic combination

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ANSWER: *SCABIOSA*

ANSWER: *DECAY SINCE BARIUM HOURLY*

Art Buchwald**The Battle for News**

Art Buchwald took off for Tahiti before anyone could catch him. He left behind what he claims are some of his more memorable columns.

WASHINGTON.—There has been a lot of talk about news management in the government these days, but if you go through history you can find that every presidential administration tried to manage the press in one way or another. I found an old transcript of the other day of a press briefing between Abraham Lincoln's press secretary and White House reporters, which shows that even in those days attempts were made to bottle up vital news of interest to the public.

Here are excerpts from it:

Question: Mr. Nicolay, yesterday the President gave a speech at Gettysburg, and he started it out by saying, "four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation." Sir, would you mind telling us the names of the fathers he was referring to?

Secretary: I'm sorry, gentlemen. I can't reveal the names at this time.

Question: The Saturday Evening Post, which is published in Philadelphia, said he was referring to Washington, Jefferson,

Controversial

Film Gets

Court Clearance

MUNICH. Aug. 5 (AP).—Warner Brothers has lost a court fight to ban the showing of "OK," the controversial German film that depicts the rape-murder of a Vietnamese girl by American soldiers.

A Munich state court rejected the American film company's petition for a temporary injunction and ruled that the film was not a plagiarized version of Daniel Lang's book "Casualties of War." Warner Brothers owns the film rights to the book.

"OK" last month caused the collapse of the West Berlin film festival when the prize jury resigned in a dispute over the film's suitability for inclusion in the competition.

In yesterday's ruling, the court said the book and film were presented in widely differing styles although based on the same factual events. The ruling cleared the film for showing in all West German cinemas. But Warner Brothers served notice they would take similar legal action in any other country where the film is shown.

son and Franklin. Is that true?

Secretary: That's just conjecture. The President is not responsible for everything written by his friends.

Question: The President said yesterday in the same speech that the country was engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. He didn't say how he intended to win the war. Does this mean he has a no-win policy?

Secretary: The President in his speech was only concerned with the battle of Gettysburg, which incidentally we won. The Department of War will give you full details on other battles.

Question: The department refuses to give us any information. We don't know how many troops were used at Gettysburg, who commanded them, or how many casualties there were. All we were given were some lousy photos of Confederate gun emplacements. How can we be sure the Confederates still don't have artillery hidden in the hills around Gettysburg?

Secretary: We have constant surveillance of the hills. To the best of our knowledge, all Southern artillery pieces have been removed.

Question: What about Confederate troops? There are an estimated 17,000 in the area.

Secretary: We have the South's promise they will be removed in due course.

Question: Mr. Secretary, why didn't Mrs. Lincoln go with the President to Gettysburg?

Secretary: Mrs. Lincoln feels that her place is at home with her children. But she did send a telegram.

Question: In talking about the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, did the President have any particular group in mind?

Secretary: Not to my knowledge, gentlemen. But I'll check it out just to make sure.

Question: Mr. Secretary, didn't the President in his speech yesterday indicate he intended to manage the news?

Secretary: In what way?

Question: He said, "The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here." It seems to me in the phrase he was intimating the newspapermen who were there.

Secretary: I don't think you have to interpret the speech in that manner. The President's remarks, written on an envelope, were off the cuff, and he felt there was no reason to be quoted. An official version of his speech will be made available to the press in due time, as soon as the President has a chance to go over it again.

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